

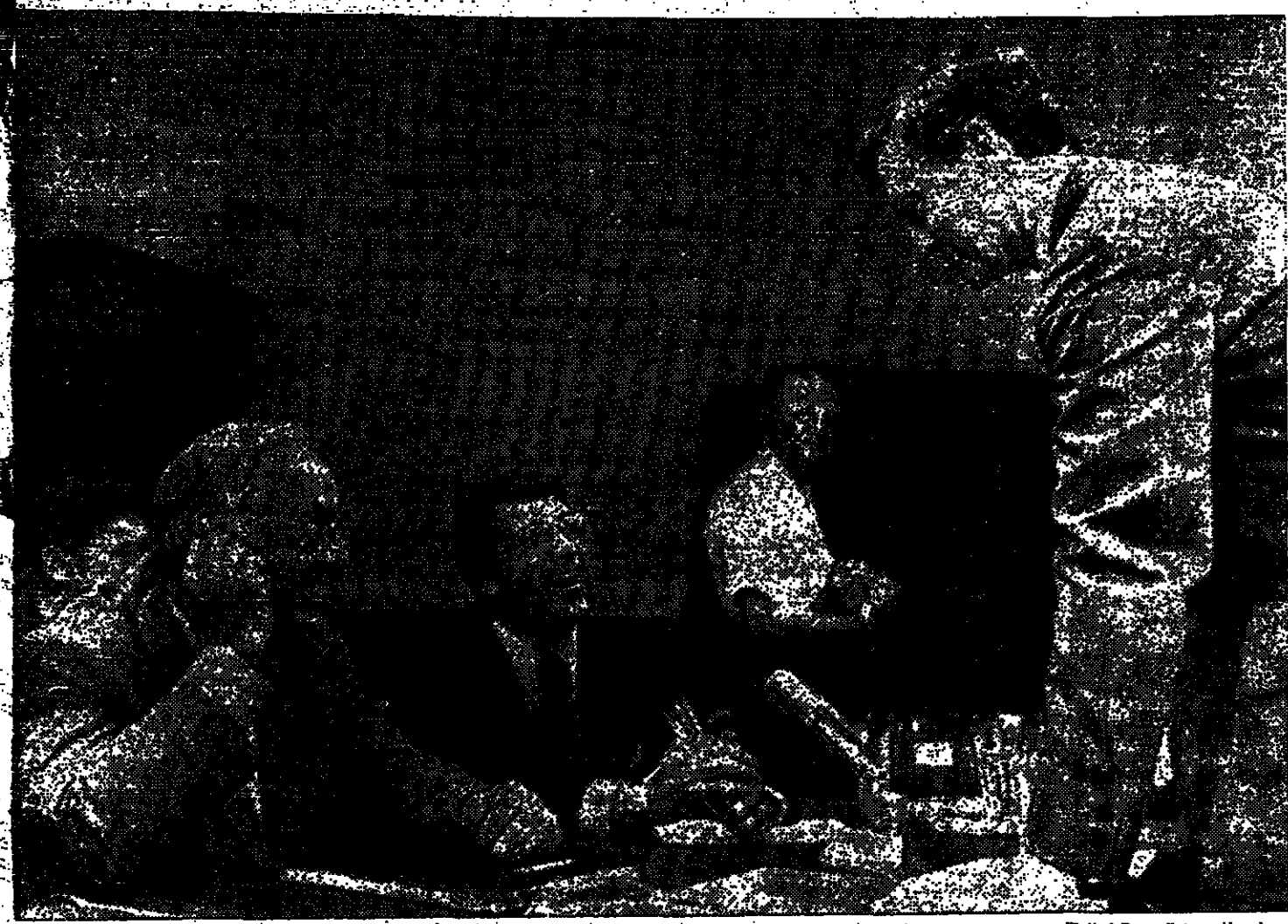
# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER - FORECAST - PARIS  
Temp. 22-24 (73-75). Tomorrow cloudy.  
Wednesday temp. 22-24 (73-75). LONDON: Sunny.  
Temp. 22-24 (73-75). Thursday: Partly cloudy.  
Friday: Sunny. Temp. 20-24 (68-75). NEW YORK:  
Sunny. Temp. 22-24 (73-75). Yesterday's temp.  
22-24 (73-75).

Austria	10 S	London	41.00
Belgium	15 S.P.	Luxembourg	15 L.F.
Denmark	2 D.K.	Moscow	2 D.
France	11 S	Netherlands	1.25 Flor.
Germany	2 F.M.	Nigeria	2 N.
Greece	10 P.	Portugal	215 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	20 Ptas.
India	15 D.	Sweden	20 S.
Iran	24.450	Switzerland	1.50 S.F.
Italy	250 Lire	Turkey	7.25
Japan	240 Yen	U.S. Military (Rm)	40.50
Israel	2.6 Lira	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.

No. 28,456 PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1974 Established 1887



BETWEEN LAWYERS—White House attorney James St. Clair (left), and House Judiciary counsel John DeLoach (center) laugh during the impeachment inquiry proceedings.

## Few Surprises in 7-Volume Report House Panel Releases Watergate Evidence

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Impeachment investigators made public today their raw documentary evidence on Watergate—the building blocks but not the blueprint of the case against President Nixon. There are no major new revelations but in some cases there is more detail on matters known previously only in outline.

The House Judiciary Committee's "Statement of Information" is a dispassionate catalogue, seven volumes of data new and old, momentous and trivial. Nowhere is there a signal of the direction of the committee's coming debate and decision on the impeachment of the President.

The "Statement of Information" presents without conclusions or comments a compendium of testimony before the Senate Watergate committee, the courts and during the hitherto secret proceedings of the grand jury.

There are handwritten notes, dictated recollections by the President and portions of White House tape transcripts. There are White House memos, Nixon statements, even newspaper clippings.

An eighth volume provides rebuttal offered by Mr. Nixon's chief defense lawyer, James St. Clair.

Initial White House reaction to release of the evidence came from Ronald Ziegler, the President's press secretary. He criticized the committee for not waiting until it could include testimony from witnesses now being heard in closed session.

Without their testimony, Mr. Ziegler said, the impeachment evidence "cannot be judged in its entirety."

"Among the highlights of what was newly disclosed by the House panel:

- Indirect evidence that Mr. Nixon talked of the danger of Watergate involvement to the President on March 17, 1973—four days before the date he said he learned of the cover-up.
- The President's dictated recollection of the March 21, 1973, conversation in which John Dean 3d, then White House counsel, described the involvement of presidential aides and campaign lieutenants in the Watergate break-in and cover-up.
- Grand jury testimony about the \$75,000 payment relayed the night of March 21, 1973, to convicted Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt Jr. That payment was cited by a federal grand jury as one of the acts in a conspiracy to block the investigation.
- The grand jury named Mr. Nixon as a co-conspirator but did not indict him. It charged seven of his former White House and political aides with a criminal conspiracy in a case to come to trial Sept. 2.
- The published evidence does not include a grand jury report on Mr. Nixon's alleged role.
- The jury had given the report to U.S. District Judge John Sirica, who did not forward it with other material the jury wanted the committee to have. The report still has not been made public.
- The grand jury itself apparently decided not to give the Judiciary Committee the report naming Mr. Nixon an unindicted co-conspirator. In a brief submitted to the Supreme Court, the special prosecutor's office said the action naming Mr. Nixon a co-conspirator was "entirely unrelated" to the grand jury recommendation that evidence be sent to the House.

## In Talk With Ehrlichman, Probers Say Another Nixon Tape Gap Charged

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP)—Watergate prosecutors charged today that there is a 19-minute "gap" on the tape recording of a conversation between President Nixon and John Ehrlichman, his chief domestic aide at the time, on March 20, 1973.

The White House strenuously denied the charge and said there was a perfectly innocent explanation for the long blank spot.

Mr. Nixon's chief lawyer, James St. Clair, said the recording machine simply ran out of tape during the conversation in question. He said it took Secret Service technicians manning the equipment that long to notice that the reel had run out and install a new one in its place.

Declaring that it was "misleading" to call this "a gap," Mr. St. Clair said he intended to register "a sharp complaint" with special prosecutor Leon Jaworski about the matter.

Assistant special prosecutor Richard Ben-Veniste disclosed the missing 19 minutes in the tape at the window of a contentious hearing this morning before U.S. District Judge John Sirica.

The House Judiciary Committee has subpoenaed the recording as part of its investigation into the final delivery of "hush money" to Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt's lawyer on the night of March 21, 1973.

The President's lawyers have maintained that the payment had already been set in motion before Mr. Nixon was informed on March 21 of Hunt's "blackmail" demands.

It does not cover the committee's other areas of impeachment inquiry: the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., dairy cooperative campaign contributions, domestic surveillance, abuse of the Internal Revenue Service, Mr. Nixon's income taxes, his impoundment of appropriated funds and the bombing of Cambodia. That evidence is to be published. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

## Parties Would Participate Under Officer Partial Military Rule Is Considered in Portugal

By Henry Gmiger  
LISBON, July 11 (NYT)—President Antonio de Spínola today dismissed the task of the two-month-old civilian provisional government as a prelude to the formation of a new cabinet that would be dominated by military officers.

The sources said that an army officer would be named premier and other officers would be given key ministries in a new cabinet. Tuesday with the resignation of Premier Adolfo da Palma Carlos and four ministers.

The effort at coalition government, which broke down after weeks of bickering, would be replaced by a new cabinet dominated by military officers. But many of these parties' representatives are expected to resign. All the ministers who are not resigning Tuesday, notably Socialists and Communists, were dismissed by the President May.

A complete military take-over has been considered a strong possibility if the coalition could not be continued in coherent form and some sense of order to discipline restored to a country still under the heavy effects of the military coup that toppled 50 years of dictatorship in April.

**Military, Party Role**

A combination of military and party rule, to last until next year, when the country is scheduled to hold its first free general elections, is being accepted by the Communists, Socialists and left-wing Popular Democrats as the way to bring to some power all the country can achieve in parliamentary democracy.

Col. Mario Figueira Miguel, who resigned as defense minister Tuesday, was being praised as the new government's major political figure said to be complete loyalty to the President. Much of the success or failure of the new formula is expected to depend on the country's ability to settle the African wars and solve economic problems at home.

Mr. Palma Carlos said he felt he had been hamstrung in dealing with these problems.

The military officer, after getting only part of the powers he wished from the country's highest body on constitutional matters, the 21-man Council of State, which is dominated by the military.

**'Climate of Indiscipline'**

"It was not possible," the 68-year-old lawyer said last night, "to compromise when we found ourselves in a situation where there was discipline in the streets, social indiscipline, agitation in the newspapers and the invasion of public buildings by government functionaries." He added:

"All this constitutes a climate of indiscipline entirely contrary to my temperament and to my ideas of what democracy is."

His reference to the social unrest that has swept the country in private industry and the public sector for the last two months became more significant today when it was learned that a military man would probably take over the Labor Ministry. It is now held by a Communist, António Pacheco Gonçalves.

Mr. Palma Carlos wanted to be able to name his own ministers who would be responsible to him instead of to the President and whom he could control more easily. It was believed that the Council of State agreed on this as a way of ending a situation in which the Communists and Socialists would participate in government decisions, then attack them publicly.

He disclosed that he planned to form a party that would oppose extreme-right or extreme-left totalitarianism.



Antonio de Spínola

## Seeks More Profit, Not Nationalization Britain Issues North Sea Oil Plan

By Alvin Shuster  
LONDON, July 11 (NYT)—The British government announced proposals today to reap a larger share of the profits from North Sea oil and to assert greater public control over its development.

The long-awaited policy statement was generally regarded as less severe than expected. It arose from the governing Labor party's campaign pledges widely interpreted as calling for full nationalization of all aspects of production.

Still, it approved by Parliament, the proposal would cut deeply into the profits of oil companies operating in the North Sea. There was no official comment from them, but an oil company official said that the plans could have been worse. Oil stocks climbed on the London Stock Exchange.

Apart from higher taxes on profits and moves to close loopholes, the government said that it would insist on the right to acquire a majority interest in any oilfield found under new licenses.

**Serious Discussions**

The oil companies already granted licenses for exploration will be asked to allow the government to buy into the projects and obtain at least a 51 percent interest. Such companies may be inclined to agree out of fear that failure to do so may hamper their chances of getting any more licenses.

"We know the oil companies will respond to the proposals we are making and want to get into serious discussions with us about how to fulfill our plans," said Eric Varley, the 41-year-old minister for energy, who announced the policy in the House of Commons.

Just how far the proposals will get in Parliament depends largely on the outcome of the election expected this fall. The opposition Conservatives, while expressing support for higher taxes, made it clear they were opposed to the idea for direct investment in oil projects.

Edward Heath, Conservative leader, said that Britain could obtain all the revenue necessary through taxation. And he estimated that buying into the oilfields would cost British taxpayers nearly £2,000 billion (£2 billion). He asked where that money would come from.

"The oil companies are having to borrow," Mr. Varley said. "The state can borrow. Most of the oil companies will get a major return on their capital within a year or two. The government can come to arrangements just as it has done."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## U.S. Report Links Heavy Drinking to Risk of Certain Cancers

By Stuart Auerbach  
WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP)—Heavy drinkers run a far greater risk of getting certain kinds of cancer—especially those of the mouth and throat, the esophagus and liver than nondrinkers, the government reported yesterday.

Heavy smoking combined with heavy drinking multiplies the risk a more, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare Congress in its second report on alcohol and health.

Despite the new findings linking alcoholism with cancer and liver disease, the report did not condemn moderate use of alcohol.

Indeed, its cheery note was finding on moderate drinkers, used as persons who drink no more than three ounces of wine, a half bottle of wine or four glasses of beer a day, all with meals and with hard liquor in diluted form. The study found that they appear to live longer, for some unexplained reason, than nondrinkers.

"The wide range of devastating problems associated with the use of alcohol, all relate to excessiveness—not moderation," said Dr. Morris Chafetz, director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

"This demands that we, as a society, begin to exercise a sufficient measure of individual and social responsibility in our use of beverage alcohol—a responsibility that has been seriously lacking."

**Social Responsibility**

Dr. Chafetz estimated the cost of alcohol-related problems at more than \$25 billion a year in lost production, health, and medical care, accidents and poisoning. That estimate is \$10 billion higher than the one offered in 1971 in the first report on alcoholism and health.

Dr. Chafetz said that the first report underestimated the problem.

He said that consumption of alcohol in the United States is steadily rising—at least 57 percent of all Americans admit drink alcohol at least once a month. A May Gallup poll showed that 68 percent of the population drinks, and 88 percent of Americans said that alcoholism has never caused any trouble in their families.

Nevertheless, Dr. Chafetz said that the increase in heavy teenage drinking "just blows my mind. It worries me greatly."

His studies show that one out of every seven male high school seniors admitted to getting drunk at least once a week. Thirty-six per cent of all high school seniors reported that they get drunk at least four times a year.

Dr. Chafetz called those statistics indications of "early alcoholism." The report estimated that 10 million Americans are problem drinkers.

The most astounding finding in the HEW report is the link between heavy drinking and cancer. Citing studies from throughout the world, the report concluded, "Cancers of the mouth, pharynx, larynx and esophagus and primary cancer of the liver appear to be definitely related to heavy alcohol consumption."

A study in France, for example, investigated 3,897 cancer patients according to the amount they

## But Study Finds Moderate Drinkers May Live Longer Than Abstainers

drank. Researchers also studied a group of 1,807 patients to determine the possible interaction of alcohol and tobacco.

Heavy drinkers, the U.S. report said, run 10 times the risk that minimal drinkers do of getting cancer of the mouth. The risks of developing cancers of the mouth, larynx (the voice box) and esophagus (the tube between mouth and stomach) are increased more by drinking whiskey than beer or wine.

Heavy drinkers who do not smoke run more than twice the risk of getting oral cancers—cancers of the mouth, lips and throat—than nondrinkers. The same is true for heavy, two-pack-a-day smokers who do not drink.

But those who are heavy drinkers and smokers run 15 times the risk of getting oral cancer than nondrinkers and non-smokers.

The report suggested that smoking and drinking have a synergistic effect on each other, in which the total effect is greater than the sum of each separately.

Dr. Chafetz said that the reason for the increased amount of cancer among heavy drinkers needs more study. Although he refused to call alcohol a cancer-causing agent, he did say that the risk is real and not a statistical artifact.

Alcohol, however, differs from tobacco in that there appears to be a threshold below which there is no danger, he said.

"There is no evidence that the moderate use of alcohol is harmful to health. Moderate alcohol use may be physically, psychologically and socially beneficial to active and institutionalized older people. And a lower rate of heart attacks is reported among moderate drinkers than among heavy drinkers, ex-drinkers or abstainers," Dr. Chafetz said.

He told Mr. Mitchell only about the \$75,000 for legal expenses and that Mr. Mitchell said to go ahead and pay it which LaRue did. Mr. Mitchell's testimony to the Senate Watergate committee confirmed his end of that conversation.

In an effort to discredit Dean, Mr. St. Clair then cites Dean's recorded comment to Mr. Nixon later on March 21 that he had not spoken to LaRue about the Hunt matter.

The White House presentation also quotes Dean's testimony to the Senate Watergate committee that, following the morning meeting of March 21 at which Hunt's hush-money demands were discussed.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 8)

## Prosecution Narrows Claim On Ehrlichman Break-In Role

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—William Merrill, the Watergate special prosecutor's associate in charge of the case against John Ehrlichman, conceded today that President Nixon's former assistant had not specifically approved the 1971 burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, but he said that Mr. Ehrlichman was guilty of plotting an illegal, secret search.

Mr. Ehrlichman's chief attorney, William Frates, answered, "They're trying to make you [the jury] believe the word 'covert' is an illegal operation."

"To talk about a break-in," he said, "would not only be inconsistent with covert, but inconsistent with nontraceable"—the word that Mr. Ehrlichman reportedly had used in his alleged approval of a covert operation by the "plumbers."

Mr. Frates told the jury of six men and six women that Mr. Young "couldn't answer a question straight if he wanted to."

Mr. Young, formerly a co-director of the special White House investigators known as the "plumbers," testified in the trial in exchange for immunity from prosecution. He also gave



## 'All Kinds of Support and Assistance'

## Russia Offers Lebanon Defense Aid

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, July 11 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has offered Lebanon "all kinds of support and assistance" to strengthen this country's defenses against Israeli attacks, diplomatic sources said today.

The Soviet pledge was contained in a message from Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, that was delivered to President Suleiman Franjeh by the Soviet ambassador to Lebanon.

Lebanese government sources said the message had special importance because of the series of Israeli attacks carried out against

Palestinian guerrilla camps and Lebanese villages near the Israeli border in retaliation for terrorist attacks on Israeli civilians.

Mr. Brezhnev's message was in reply to a letter that Mr. Franjeh sent to both the Soviet leader and President Nixon after an attack in May by Israeli planes against camps and villages.

During his Middle East trip last month, Mr. Nixon sent a message to Mr. Franjeh in which he said the United States attached "special importance to Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity."

Mr. Brezhnev's message expressed the same concern for

Lebanon's security from external attacks but went further in blaming Israel for "the continuation of a policy of aggression that obstructs efforts to achieve a Middle East settlement," according to an unofficial version of the message published by An Nahar, Lebanon's leading independent newspaper.

According to this version, Mr. Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union "is prepared to provide all kinds of support and assistance to Lebanon and the other Arab states to strengthen their defense ability in facing Israeli aggression and to liberate occupied Arab lands."

Soviet offers of military equipment to Lebanon have been reported before, but they have never been taken up by the Lebanese armed forces. Informants said that there was no likelihood that this policy will be changed.

But Lebanese officials welcome Soviet warnings to Israel as a way of exerting diplomatic pressure against any Israeli intention of occupying southern Lebanon, a permanent concern in this small, militarily weak nation where Palestinian guerrillas are nearly as strong as the Lebanese Army.

Peres Urges Readiness

TEL AVIV, July 11 (Reuters).—Defense Minister Shimon Peres urged today that Israel must retain its military guard because the Arabs regard present political developments as a possible basis for further attacks.

Mr. Peres, speaking at a graduation parade of pilots, said that, nonetheless, Israel must be ready to continue political negotiations while building up its defense forces.

Among other things, Israel must change its air force, he said. "The forces Israel is faced with have not been diminished as a result of the separation of forces agreements."

## Soviet Shift Seen On Talks by Reds

BELGRADE, July 11 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has put off plans for a world Communist party conference and is campaigning for a preliminary meeting of European parties instead, East European sources said here today.

They said Polish and Italian Communist officials are sounding out other European Communist parties on their readiness to hold consultations next autumn.

However, their long-delayed world conference would not take place until some time next year, because Moscow first wants to bring the European security conference to a successful conclusion with a summit-level meeting.

## New A-Sub for Britain

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, England, July 11 (Reuters).—Britain's latest nuclear submarine, Sovereign, the eighth of its kind to join the Royal Navy and the 12th nuclear-powered vessel built for Britain, was commissioned here today.

## Arab Oil Nations to Cooperate In Seeking Other Resources

CAIRO, July 11 (UPI)—The Arab oil-exporting countries agreed today to spend more money on world technological development, open an institute for energy resources and encourage other Arab states to join in a search for alternatives to oil as a major energy source.

The 10 nations of the Organization of Arab Oil Exporting Countries—Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the United Arab Emirates—round up their two-day conference at the Nile Hilton today.

The OAEPC chairman, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said the members discussed means of attacking the energy problem.

"We don't know if the world will be able to avoid a severe

crisis or find substitutes for oil, or if it is possible that oil will no longer be the prime source of energy," he said at the close of the ministerial meeting.

"OAEPC wants to spend some money on world technological progress."

Won't Join U.S. Projects

He said Saudi Arabia had no plans to join the United States and other Western nations in the quest for new energy sources but would "cooperate with our Arab brethren to find what are the alternative sources, if any."

One means will be a company for petroleum investments, with a capital of about 1.2 billion, which, he said, "will finance joint projects in both member states and outside," Sheikh Yamani said.

Asked whether the council had debated lowering oil prices or production levels, Sheikh Yamani said "we don't discuss prices at these meetings, and both are linked together."

The OAEPC secretary-general, Ali Ahmed Alika of Libya, told newsmen the ministerial council agreed that "we should now go further and actually enter the field of research."

He said the 10 countries decided to open an institute for energy for this purpose.

Discussion Postponed

The council also postponed discussion to "a later date" on setting up a petroleum services company for exploration and development of oil fields in the Arab states and reviewed a committee report on the implementation of a drydock project and company for construction and repair of ships in Bahrain.

Mr. Alika said the Arab states no longer feared that one day oil would not be the primary source of energy and for this reason OAEPC encouraged the research and development of alternative power sources.

"The fear in the 1960s was that alternative sources would replace oil, but this is no longer true," he said. "Now we see in the 1970s that oil is not such an indispensable commodity. Finding other energy sources is not something we are afraid of, but something that we welcome."

Sheikh Yamani said the next OAEPC meeting was scheduled for Nov. 30 in Bahrain.



FOURTH GENERATION—When 20-year-old Derek King preached Sunday night at the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta he became the fourth generation of the King family to do so. He is the son of the late A. D. King and the nephew of the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. He was introduced by his grandfather, the Rev. Martin Luther King (right). His grandmother was killed in the church June 30.

## Bonn Report Says Ostpolitik Fails to Stem Spying by East

BONN, July 11 (Reuters).—There has been no let-up in Communist political, military and economic espionage against West Germany despite the Bonn government's Ostpolitik of reconciliation with this country's Eastern neighbors, according to an official report.

The Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, West Germany's counter-espionage agency, said in a report on its activities in 1973 that the intelligence services of East European states continued to operate with undiminished intensity. As in previous years, East Germany was by far the most active, it said.

In 1973, the Bonn government ratified its controversial good-neighbor treaty with East Germany and signed similar accords, subsequently ratified, with Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary.

Guillaume Affair

The report did not mention by name East Germany's most celebrated spy of recent years, Guenter Guillaume, who was unmasked in April while working as a top aide of Chancellor Willy Brandt. Mr. Brandt later resigned over the affair. Guillaume had served more than a dozen years as an official of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party.

The report described how East German intelligence constantly tries to recruit people with sufficient qualifications to slip into the West. It said that the East German intelligence service has been working for a period of many years until they gain access to secret information.

Communist espionage concentrated mostly on political and military targets, with economic espionage accounting for only about 20 percent of the total, it said.

The report said most attempts to recruit West Germans as spies were made when they were trav-

## Ulster Blast Injures 65, 3 Seriously

At least 65 persons were injured, three seriously, in an explosion in a downtown Belfast bar today, the British Army said.

The bomb was thrown into the doorway of the Catholic-owned Hercules Bar in Castle Street by a youth who was seen leaving the scene on a motorcycle, an army spokesman said.

The bomb caused extensive damage to the bar, which was crowded, mainly with Catholic workers.

Several of the injured were shoppers and persons waiting for buses outside the bar. The entire Belfast ambulance service was put on full alert. An hour after the explosion, ambulances were still carrying the injured to three hospitals.

Two-Hour Span

It was one of three blasts in Belfast during a two-hour span. A large bomb in a car outside the Europa Hotel was the first to explode.

A police spokesman said a warning had been received at a local telephone exchange and the area was cleared before the bomb exploded. The blast caused extensive damage to the hotel and nearby offices and stores.

The hotel had already suffered about \$1 million in damages during the last three years of sectarian violence.

An hour later, a bomb was left in a car outside an army post about two miles north of the city center. Again, a warning had been received, police said. The area was cleared and there were no casualties.

Explosives in Keg

Earlier today, extremists exploded a bomb in a beer keg outside a pub on Lisburn Road, injuring four persons, the army said. About 75 pounds of explosives were in the keg, a spokesman said.

In another part of the city, two 15-year-old girls accused of being informers by the Irish Republican Army were rescued by soldiers from a jeering crowd last night after IRA activists shaved their heads and left them tied to a street railing.

IRA sources said the two girls admitted under interrogation that they betrayed 15 IRA men and women to the army for money.

## Simon Sets Off For Middle East

WASHINGTON, July 11 (UPI).—Treasury Secretary William Simon set off today on a seven-day tour of the Middle East and Europe. He denied that he had already completed a deal to lower world oil prices.

In a news conference and later in a briefing for congressmen, Mr. Simon said, "The purpose of my visit is not to negotiate a lower price for oil. I think that's in everyone's best interest, producers and consumers alike."

Mr. Simon will arrive in Cairo Saturday and then go to Tel Aviv on Tuesday to carry on business begun during President Nixon's recent tour of the Middle East. He will continue to Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, and three days later to Kuwait. Assistants will remain in both capitals to work out economic and technical agreements promised by Mr. Nixon.

## Recesses Set At East, West Europe Talks

GENEVA, July 11 (UPI).—The European security conference, stalled by differences over Western proposals that Russia permit greater human freedoms, today reached a compromise decision to begin a five-week summer recess July 28.

Western officials said this makes it increasingly doubtful that any summit or other high-level meeting to sign a final declaration can be held this year.

Such a meeting was originally proposed to be held in Helsinki last spring.

East and West have been deadlocked for months, however, on the refusal by Moscow and its Communist allies to make concessions on permitting free movement of people and information across frontiers.

Existing Borders

Both Western and nonaligned nations up to now have refused to make political concessions on recognizing existing borders without receiving something in return on human freedoms.

The Soviet Union, until today, strongly opposed the idea of a summer break. The West had proposed a six-week recess.

Western officials said that at least three more months of work will be required following the Sept. 2 resumption of meetings.

Vienna Talks to Resume

VIENNA, July 11 (AP).—NATO and Warsaw Pact negotiators decided today to resume their mutual and balanced force reduction talks for two months.

A NATO spokesman said the negotiators would hold their last session Wednesday and then recess until sometime in September.

He said the conflicting positions of the two alliances have not changed although there have been some forward movement in "smaller, significant aspects." He did not elaborate.

This meant that NATO still wanted force reductions in Central Europe to begin with American and Soviet ground forces, with other forces to follow later, while the Warsaw Pact wanted reductions of all forces in the area at the same time.

## Saigon Veteran Kills Himself To Protest Continued Fighting

SAIGON, July 11 (AP).—A South Vietnamese war veteran killed himself to protest continued fighting in front of the headquarters of the international peace-keeping commission in Saigon.

Witnesses to the immolation said Vu Phung, 30, left four letters appealing to President Nguyen Van Thieu, students, the leaders of North Vietnam and the International Commission of Control and Supervision to stop the fighting in South Vietnam.

The police said Mr. Phung tried to enter the headquarters of the ICSC with a South Vietnamese flag and a Buddhist flag, but the guards at the entrance kept him out.

Persons who were present said the man's clothes were soaked with gasoline when he arrived, and after he was turned back, he planted the flags at the building entrance, poured more gas on his clothes and set himself afire.

Military Action

The war, meanwhile, continued as usual. A group of South Vietnamese commandos raided Viet Cong-held positions near Highway 1, 55 miles east of Saigon, late yesterday afternoon. Staff resistance was reported; government military sources said today.

Initial reports said three commandos were killed, 11 wounded and eight missing. The sources said there was no report on Viet

## Fugitives Face Deadline

## 5 More Ethiopian Notables Are Arrested, 6 Still Hunted

ADDIS ABABA, July 11 (UPI).—The army tonight arrested five prominent Ethiopians in its drive to eliminate alleged corruption in the government and possible opposition to its dominant position in the country.

Two more officials, both on the military's list of 27 most-wanted men, also agreed to give themselves up soon and avoid the risk of being declared outlaws. Nineteen of those on the list are already in custody.

The five arrested today, who were not on the most-wanted list, were Hailu Sebsebe, deputy mayor of Addis Ababa; Gorta Segre Medhin, auditor general; Fekre Gebre Alemayehu, director of the police; Brig. Gen. Ghirma Yohannes, chief of the criminal investigation department; and Ayeale Asaye of the Ministry of Defense.

One in Britain

Ato Getachew Mahabane-Selassie, general manager of the National Resources Development Co., sent the army a message from Britain that he would return to the country as soon as he finished a course of medical treatment. Brig. Tefesse Abate, former logistics officer of Ethiopian ground forces, also said he would surrender.

That left only six of the men on the army's most-wanted list still on the run.

The most prominent among them is Ras Mehin Selassie, a close adviser to Emperor Haile Selassie and a popular guerrilla hero during the Italian invasion. He is one of the richest men in the country. He reportedly has a private army of about 50,000 men which is willing to come to his aid.

The army gave the six fugitives until tomorrow to surrender, warning that after that they would be declared outlaws.

The government last year ordered a number of fledgling cable television systems in various parts of the country to end their activities on the grounds that they were infringing on the exclusive right of the state network to broadcast television programs.

Last month, Post and Telecommunications Minister Giuseppe Tassi ordered the dismantling of all so-called repeater stations—about 2,000 hilltop towers—which had been relaying foreign television signals into Italy.

Again, the monopoly of the state network was invoked to justify keeping out programs from abroad. The measure angered more than three million Italians who had been receiving Yugoslav, Swiss, Austrian and French television signals. In many communities, private viewers had voluntarily contributed to the cost of relay installations.

Monopoly Questioned

Yesterday's decision by the Constitutional Court not only made it legal to operate cable television networks and installations relaying foreign signals, but also questioned the state network's monopoly position.

The court insisted that, under the constitution's provision of freedom of speech, radio listeners and television viewers were entitled to receive the broadest possible spectrum of information and opinion.

The liberalization of broadcasting in Italy, as ordered by the court, closely followed a move by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France to break the French state television monopoly into seven separate units.

## S. Africa Claims A-Bomb Capacity

GRAHAMSTOWN, South Africa, July 11 (AP).—The vice-president of South Africa's Atomic Energy Board said yesterday that this country can produce an atomic bomb if necessary.

"Our technology and science have advanced sufficiently for us to produce it if we have to," Louw Alberts said.

He stressed that the government's policy was to use its nuclear knowledge for peaceful purposes only.

The policy of the Atomic Energy Board is dictated by the government," he said. "May I say that our nuclear program is more advanced than that of India."

India exploded its first nuclear device in May.

## Seoul Court Orders Death Of 7 Guilty in Anti-Park Plot

SEOUL, July 11 (AP).—A military court today found 21 persons guilty of plotting student uprisings to overthrow President Chung Hee Park and sentenced seven of them to death.

The sentences against To Ye Joong, head of the now-defunct People's Revolutionary party, and six of his followers were the first death sentences since Mr. Park cracked down in January on intellectuals, politicians and student leaders threatening his authoritarian rule.

The three-man military court sentenced eight other persons to life imprisonment and six persons to 20 years in jail. The verdicts are subject to review by higher authorities, and the defendants can also appeal to an appellate court-martial.

Those sentenced were among 55 persons, including two Japanese, who went on trial June 15 for alleged involvement with the National Democratic Youth-Student Federation. The government charged that the underground student group conspired to overthrow the Park regime and set up a Communist government that would merge South Korea with North Korea.

238 Arrested

The defendants were charged with violating a decree by Mr. Park on April 3 outlawing anti-government activity and with breaking other security and anti-rebellion laws.

A total of 238 persons have been arrested on suspicion of violating the April 3 decree, which has a maximum penalty of death. Military courts now have convicted a total of 34 persons for anti-government activities since Jan. 8, when Mr. Park issued the first in a series of decrees provoked by demonstrations against his rule.

A Roman Catholic bishop known for his outspoken criticism of the government was released last night after five days of questioning by intelligence agents, a church spokesman said.

The Most Rev. Daniel Chi, bishop of the Wonju diocese east of Seoul, was arrested Saturday on his return from a European trip. He was suspected of working with the National Democratic Youth-Student Federation, according to the Rev. Lee Gho Jung, secretary-general of the Catholic Conference of Korea.

## Millants in Corsica Continue Bombings

BARTIA, Corsica, July 11 (Reuters).—A plastic bomb damaged a furniture store here yesterday in the latest of a series of attacks against official buildings and enterprises owned by non-Corseans.

Today's blast was the eighth since Monday night. The others in various parts of the island were aimed at a government employment office, banks, a tennis club, a tax office and a boat yard. There were no victims but a great deal of damage.

An organization calling itself Giustizia Paolina, after an 18th-century Corsican hero, claimed responsibility. Corsican nationalists have campaigned for years for more autonomy, asserting that the French government has long neglected the needs of Corsica.

## Japan Protest to U.S.

TOKYO, July 11 (AP).—The Japanese government has instructed its embassy in Washington to "express concern" to the U.S. government over the American underground nuclear test yesterday, a Foreign Ministry official said today.

The war, meanwhile, continued as usual. A group of South Vietnamese commandos raided Viet Cong-held positions near Highway 1, 55 miles east of Saigon, late yesterday afternoon. Staff resistance was reported; government military sources said today.

Initial reports said three commandos were killed, 11 wounded and eight missing. The sources said there was no report on Viet

## U.K. Issues Oil Program

(Continued from Page 1) as the oil companies come to arrangements.

"We are not talking about confiscation. We are talking about negotiating a sharing of interests," he said.

Intend to Listen

During the campaign earlier this year, Conservatives charged that Labor party plans would discourage oil companies from investing in the North Sea and slow up benefits from Britain's most promising asset. The government stressed today that it wanted the oil companies "to continue to invest in the North Sea on profitable terms" and intended to listen to their views.

The proposals outlined in the government's White Paper on oil policy included the following:

- New legislation to impose taxes on oil company profits and "to close various loopholes."

- Companies given licenses in the future must agree to any government request for a "majority participation in all fields discovered under those licenses."

- Companies now operating in the North Sea will be invited to talk about sharing their interests with the government, which would contribute "its share of the costs, including past costs."

- Creation of the British National Oil Corp. to build a "powerful and expert supervisory staff" to direct government investment.

- An extension of powers to control production and pipelines to enable London to decide later on reducing the rate of the depletion and to insure that development proceeds "with a proper care for the environment."

- Establishment of a Scottish Development Agency to promote the economy of the region with the help of the revenues from offshore oil.



Turn Up Something

# Ehrlichman Pressured IRS to Probe O'Brien's Taxes

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP). — President Nixon's former chief of staff, Alexander Haig, said today that he was being pressured to investigate Mr. O'Brien, the agency was delaying interviews on tax matters with the President's brother, Donald Nixon, because of a policy decision that no "politically sensitive interviews" should be conducted before the 1974 election, according to a staff report of the Watergate committee released yesterday.

## St. Clair, Dean Kirmish on Cash Money

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP). — Under rapid-fire questioning by President Nixon's lawyer, Dean St. Clair, the House Judiciary Committee members said today that they were not clear on whether Mr. Nixon directed an alleged \$75,000 money payment to House Judiciary Committee members.

St. Clair had said in advance that he expected Dean to deny that Mr. Nixon directed the \$75,000 payment on April 21, 1973, to Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt Jr.

A Distinction

Rep. Hamilton Fish Jr., R-N.Y., said today that he was not clear on whether Mr. Nixon directed the \$75,000 payment on April 21, 1973, to Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt Jr.

Dean is distinguishing between money and "paying it." Fish said.

He said Dean testified that when he told the Senate Watergate committee last year that a question of making the payment was "left hanging" and not resolved at the March 21 meeting with Mr. Nixon, he "deferred" to the raising of the payment.

Other Judiciary Committee members said that Dean earlier testified that he had "a feeling" that he had told Mr. Nixon the payments to Hunt and her Watergate defendants before the March 21 meeting at which Mr. Nixon has said he named them for the first time.

Members emerging from the second session during vote also described the cross-examination exchange between Mr. St. Clair and Dean as aggressive.

Some said that there was anger on the part of Mr. St. Clair.

at, they said Dean's replies are just as tough.

St. Clair is really eating him up, Rep. Joseph Marcell, R-N.J., said.

St. Clair is not doing so hot, Rep. Robert M. La Follette Jr., D-Id., said. "In face of full cross-examination, Dean is doing very well."

He was quite convincing, a like witness, Rep. Jerome D. Calley, said. "It was really refreshing in comparison to previous witnesses we heard."

Rep. Lawrence Hogan, R-Md., said he felt Dean was not a little witness.

He is in conflict with the proof already have," Rep. Hogan said.

"He says one thing, the transcripts say another."

Rep. Hogan said Dean testified he never told Mr. Nixon that he was not White House involved in the cover-up until the transcripts show that he

was being pressured to investigate Mr. O'Brien, the agency was delaying interviews on tax matters with the President's brother, Donald Nixon, because of a policy decision that no "politically sensitive interviews" should be conducted before the 1974 election, according to a staff report of the Watergate committee released yesterday.

The report is the product of a lengthy, but incomplete, investigation by the Senate committee's staff into \$100,000 given by billionaire Howard Hughes to Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, purportedly as a Nixon campaign contribution.

Although the Senate Watergate committee no longer has investigative powers, the staff report—which was adopted by the full committee yesterday—recommends that other appropriate congressional committees continue the inquiry into the Hughes-Rebozo matter.

In addition, a spokesman for the special Watergate prosecutor said yesterday that he is still conducting an investigation in the matter.

The staff report says that Mr. O'Brien was investigated even after the IRS had concluded that nothing in his tax returns was questionable.

Mr. Ehrlichman, acting through then-Treasury Secretary George Shultz, provided then-IRS Commissioner Johnnie Walker into reopening an examination of Mr. O'Brien's tax returns, according to Mr. Walker.

"Ehrlichman testified that there were good political reasons to go after O'Brien, since O'Brien was the head of the Democratic party," the report states. "After Ehrlichman saw O'Brien's name in public relations man in the sensitive case report on the Hughes Tool Co., he said he brought this information to President Nixon's attention. The President was quite interested in the audit of O'Brien and was especially interested in the fact that O'Brien was connected to the Hughes organization, according to Ehrlichman. Ehrlichman, however, did not recall if the President made any specific request for Ehrlichman to follow up on this matter."

Mr. O'Brien was interviewed by the IRS on Aug. 17, 1972. Mr. Ehrlichman testified that "my concern was, throughout, that the IRS down in the woodwork was delaying the audit until after the election and that seemed to be a serious question."



Former Attorney General John Mitchell (right) chatting with House Judiciary Committee chairman Peter Rodino during a break in the committee's impeachment inquiry.

## 7 Volumes of Material

# House Releases Its Watergate Evidence

(Continued from Page 1)

ed later, probably beginning next week.

The 38 committee members will use the evidence, tape recordings and transcripts, plus the testimony of 10 witnesses now appearing in closed sessions, as the basis for their deliberations on the big question confronting them: Should they recommend that the House vote to impeach Mr. Nixon?

The committee's debate is expected to begin during the week of July 22.

Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., the committee chairman, said the record that his panel published is incomplete because the President refused to comply with subpoenas for more tape recordings and documents.

Rep. Rodino also said that he and Rep. Edward R. Roybal, of Michigan, the senior Republican on the committee, had deleted material "in a few instances" to protect the rights of Watergate defendants, because of security classifications or because it was not pertinent.

In a foreword to the published evidence, Rep. Rodino said the panel sought to keep it dry and factual.

"Every effort was made to preclude inferences in the presentation of this material," he said.

He said the goal was to provide an objective, impartial record to help each committee member make an informed judgment when the time comes to vote on impeachment.

Mr. St. Clair's rebuttal, contended that the transcript of the March 21, 1973, meeting of Mr. Nixon, Dean and top presidential aide H. R. Haldeman "clearly demonstrates that the President recognizes that any blackmail and cover-up activities then in progress could not continue."

Mr. St. Clair said Dean left the meeting, talked with re-election campaign aide Frederick LaRue, who in turn called campaign chairman John Mitchell to advise that he had a request for \$75,000 for Hunt's legal fees.

"Best of My Knowledge"

LaRue told the grand jury: "I told Mr. Mitchell that we had a request for \$75,000 for Mr. Hunt. He asked me what it was for. I told him to the best of my knowledge it was for attorney's fees and he said that under the circumstances, he said, 'I think you ought to pay it,' which I proceeded to do."

Grand jury testimony of Mr. Haldeman also was disclosed for the first time.

It is your testimony that you do not recall saying to Mr. Mitchell in substance that the President requested that you meet as to how to deal with Mr. Hunt's demand for substantial cash payments?

A. Yes, I have no recollection of that being discussed.

The Hunt demand was relayed to Dean initially by Paul O'Brien, a former Nixon re-election committee lawyer. He told the grand jury that Hunt asked for \$80,000 legal fees and \$70,000 for living expenses, threatening to disclose the "seamy things" he had done while in White House employ.

Dean's story to the grand jury added another dimension. He said he relayed the substance of what Mr. O'Brien told him to presidential aide John Ehrlichman.

"He wanted to give the impression he wasn't particularly concerned about it, but he asked me if I had talked to John Mitchell about it. I said, 'No, I had not.' He said, 'Well, I think you better

talk to Mr. Mitchell about this, and that was the conversation."

The committee staff described the contents of a tape of a June 4, 1973, discussion between the President and Mr. Ziegler. Mr. Nixon had just listened to a tape of his March 17, 1973, conversation with Dean and, according to the paraphrased account, he described that talk to Mr. Ziegler:

"The President said that looking to the future there were problems and that [John Stuart] Magruder could bring it right to Haldeman, and that could bring it to the White House, to the President. The President said 'We've got to cut that back. That ought to be cut out.'"

The June 4 tape, the committee evidence said, showed that Mr. Nixon told Mr. Ziegler that up to March 17 he had no conversation with Dean on the basic conception of Watergate, but on the 17th there began discussion of the substance of Watergate.

The committee staff went on: "Dean told the President that Dean had been over this like a blanket. Dean said that Magruder was good, but if he sees himself sinking he'll drag everything with him. He said no one in the White House had prior knowledge of Watergate except possibly [Gordon] Strachan. There was a discussion of whether Haldeman or Strachan had pushed on Watergate and whether anyone in the White House was involved. The President said that Magruder put the heat on, and [Hugh] Sloan starts plying on Haldeman. The President said that we've got to cut that off. We can't have that go to Haldeman."

The most curious, and totally unexplained, item in the seven committee volumes are the cryptic notations that Mr. Nixon made on a sheet of legal paper on April 15, 1973.

That was the Sunday when then Attorney General Richard Kleindienst and Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen told the President of the vast cover-up story outlined to them by federal prosecutors.

2 Convicts Seize Hostages in U.S., Demand a Plane

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP). — Two armed convicts seized six hostages at the U.S. District Courthouse here today and threatened to shoot them unless given safe passage out of the country. The prisoners held four U.S. marshals, a Justice Department employee and a secretary.

The incident erupted as two prisoners—Frank Gorham and Robert Jones—were being escorted into the federal building by U.S. marshals and one of them drew a gun, authorities said.

The two held their hostages at gunpoint in the lock-up area in the basement of the courthouse, where prisoners are detained to await trial. Police immediately surrounded the building.

The incident occurred as lawyers in the White House "plumbers" trial were making closing arguments, U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell permitted the lawyers to conclude their arguments after ordering that the courtroom doors be locked.

On Our LOW Wkly Rates You Can Live At The EAST END HOTEL with 10 Meals Weekly for LESS THAN \$5.57 to \$9.82 PER DAY, depending on double or single weekly occupancy.

10 HEARTY AMERICAN HOME-STYLE MEALS (with occasional German and Italian specialties). Ideal for Men, Women, Students.

Write or phone for FREE BROCHURE EAST END HOTEL 641 E. 58th St., N.Y.C. 10022. Phone: (212) 512-5698.

you may also buy from the other crystals and china stores on the famous Paris Street. Minkos, Polissomire & Gare de l'Est.

you are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms 30 bis Rue de Paradis, PARIS. Tel.: 770-64-30.

Open daily except Sunday 9 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

you may also buy from the other crystals and china stores on the famous Paris Street. Minkos, Polissomire & Gare de l'Est.

you are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms 30 bis Rue de Paradis, PARIS. Tel.: 770-64-30.

Open daily except Sunday 9 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

you may also buy from the other crystals and china stores on the famous Paris Street. Minkos, Polissomire & Gare de l'Est.

## Haldeman Asked Hindering of FBI Probe

# The CIA's Watergate Role Is Documented

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP). — "In short," former CIA Director Richard Helms wrote in a memo to his side, "it is up to the FBI to lay some cards on the table. Otherwise, we are unable to be of help."

Mr. Helms' memo was addressed to Vernon Walters, then his deputy director, on June 23, 1972, for guidance in dealing with the FBI in the investigation of the burglary of Democratic headquarters at the Watergate building complex. The memo indicates that 11 days after the break-in the CIA and the FBI were at odds on how far the FBI should go to unravel the crime.

The Helms memo was made public today when it was released with other House Judiciary Committee evidence covering the period from June 17, 1972, to Feb. 9, 1973. The committee data—most of it previously published—concerns the alleged attempts of the White House to interfere with the FBI investigation of the break-in.

It pinpoints the ambiguities in Mr. Helms' position. He was under pressure from the White House to tell acting FBI Director Patrick Gray that the pursuit of campaign money coming from Mexico might uncover secret CIA activities in Mexico.

## Helms's Yielding

At a meeting on June 23, 1972, Mr. Helms told White House aides H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman that there was no CIA involvement in Watergate and that the FBI investigation could not jeopardize any CIA activities.

According to Mr. Walters' testimony, however, Mr. Helms kept insisting that Mr. Helms warn the FBI about prospective trouble arising from its investigation in Mexico.

Mr. Helms' June 28 memo—written five days after the meeting at the White House—indicates that Mr. Helms yielded. In his memo to Mr. Walters, he wrote:

"In addition, we still adhere to the request that they (the FBI) confine themselves to the personalities already arrested or directly under suspicion and that they desist from expanding this investigation into other areas which may well, eventually, run afoul of our operations."

The Judiciary Committee narrative also focused on Howard Hunt Jr., the former CIA employee who helped plan the Watergate break-in and whose antics using borrowed CIA equipment alarmed the agency's top leaders.

## Telephone Call

It picks up his story in July, 1971, with an account of a telephone call from Mr. Ehrlichman to Gen. Robert Cushman, then the CIA's deputy director, in which Mr. Ehrlichman insisted that Hunt was working for President Nixon and was to have "carte blanche" treatment at the CIA.

That phone call has been hotly disputed. Mr. Ehrlichman has testified—as recently as this week in his federal court trial—that he could not remember making the telephone call.

However, a secretary's notes on the phone call are part of the committee's evidence. According to those notes, Mr. Ehrlichman told Gen. Cushman:

"I want to alert you that an old acquaintance, Howard Hunt, has been asked by the President to do some special consultant work on security problems. He may be contacting you sometime in the future for some assistance. I wanted you to know that he was in fact doing some things for the President. He is a long-time acquaintance with the people here. He may want some help on computer runs and other things. You should consider he

has pretty much carte blanche." Still another CIA memorandum reproduced by the Judiciary Committee indicates that Hunt's activities very quickly aroused officials' fears that he would embarrass the CIA. It is an affidavit from an unnamed CIA official assigned to the Executive Office Building.

The official noted that Hunt had been checking out CIA equipment, including a sophisticated camera fitted into a tobacco pouch, and had had an associate outfitted with agency gear

without getting approval from the top.

The official wrote his superiors: "The agency could suffer if its clandestine gear were discovered used in domestic secret operations."

But the centerpiece of the Judiciary Committee's Book II of its evidence is the repeated appearance of indications that Mr. Haldeman, John Dean and others in the White House attempt to divert the FBI investigation of Watergate by implying that it would unearth CIA secrets.

## Order to Withhold Tape Text On 'Cover-Up' Is Laid to Nixon

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, July 11 (NYT). — President Nixon personally decided against releasing in the White House edited tape transcripts of April 30 the portion in which he apparently urged a cover-up of the Watergate affair, White House officials said.

They said that the President ordered the portion withheld because it was of "dubious relevancy" to Mr. Nixon's role in the case.

The House Judiciary Committee released on Tuesday a 2,500-word transcript of the conversation in question as a part of its overall release of eight transcripts that the committee decided were pertinent to its impeachment inquiry.

James St. Clair, the President's chief Watergate lawyer, and Ronald Ziegler, the White House press secretary, held separate news conferences yesterday to defend the President's actions and play down differences between the transcripts released by the White House and the committee.

## 'Devil's Advocate'

They contended that even though, on occasion, Mr. Nixon appeared to urge a cover-up of the crime and other illegal actions, both transcripts, if read as a whole, proved Mr. Nixon's innocence. On those instances in which Mr. Nixon seemed to be in violation of the law, Mr. Ziegler insisted, he was simply acting as a "devil's advocate."

Mr. Ziegler said the 2,500-word segment of the March 22, 1973, conversation was of "dubious relevancy" because the discussion centered on how White House aides were to conduct themselves before the Senate Watergate committee, which was then preparing for hearings on the burglary of Democratic national headquarters on June 17, 1972.

"The President," Mr. Ziegler said, "was examining the various theories on how to deal with a political situation before the Senate Watergate committee, and not in reference to grand jury proceedings or other proceedings."

## Some Ambiguity

The possibility of covering up White House involvement in the burglary was discussed at length in a conversation between Mr. Nixon and former Attorney General John Mitchell. There was some ambiguity in Mr. Nixon's position. At one point he said:

"I want you all to stonewall it, let them plead the Fifth Amendment, cover up or anything else, if it'll save it—save the (cover-up) plan. That's the whole point. On the other hand, uh, uh, I would prefer, as I said to you, that you do it the other way if it's going to come out that way anyway."

His last sentence seemingly referred to a proposal that the committee accept a written re-

port on the case by the then White House counsel, John Dean 3d, rather than calling White House aides to testify.

The President's decision to withhold that section of the conversation raised questions because Mr. Nixon and his assistants said, when the White House transcripts were released, that the only deletions were words on the tapes that could not be heard, vulgar and profane language and passages not pertinent to the President's role in Watergate.

## 'Complete Story'

On May 4, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren said, "This (the White House transcripts) is the complete story as it relates to the President and Watergate."

The officials' interpretations of developments yesterday again raised the question of White House credibility. In the past, Mr. Ziegler and others steadfastly denied White House involvement in Watergate. When such involvement was proven, they said they had been misled, informed by the officials involved.

Mr. Ziegler said yesterday that he could say with clear conscience he felt no need to withdraw past statements about the transcripts. "The overall weight of the evidence shows that the President did want this material (on the cover-up) out," he said. "The thrust of the transcripts in no way contradicts what the President has said."

## How Defense Is Shaping Up

(Continued from Page 1)

cussed, "the money matter was left very much hanging at the meeting. Nothing was resolved."

In other attempts to discredit Dean, Mr. St. Clair cites the fact that Dean did not tell the Watergate prosecutors that he had destroyed documents from Hunt's White House staff until more than 16 months after he had done it.

Mr. St. Clair also contrasts a March 22, 1973, White House tape transcript, in which Mr. Nixon directs Dean to write a Watergate report, with Dean's testimony before the Senate Watergate committee that no one asked him to write a report until H. R. Haldeman, then White House chief of staff, called him at Camp David.

The White House brief also cites testimony by former top Nixon aides to the Senate panel that the President was not involved in Watergate or its cover-up.

The CIA memo from Mr. Helms to his deputy director, Vernon Walters, was cited by Mr. St. Clair as support for a statement that Mr. Nixon did not want an FBI probe of Watergate to expose any unrelated CIA activities.

## Senate's Panel In Watergate Finds Its Probe

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP). — The Senate Watergate committee of four Democrats and three Republicans ended investigation yesterday on bipartisan note, voting unanimously to approve its report.

The report will be printed in three huge volumes and is scheduled for publication Sunday.

Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C., committee chairman, said, "I am not attending the session, but my proxy vote was cast."

Gurney was indicted by grand jury in Jacksonville, yesterday on bribery and conspiracy charges.

He said the investigation over, Sen. Ervin said, "I almost like school is out summer is here."

## O'Brien Responds

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP). — Mr. O'Brien said yesterday that he is "completely appalled and disgusted" by the report that Mr. Ehrlichman pressured the IRS into investigating him.

Mr. O'Brien said, "I can't comprehend a president or an assistant using an agency of the government to destroy an individual."

PARIS LEADING TAX-FREE SHOPPING CENTER MICHEL SWISS

16 Rue de la Paix - Paris-2e Phone: 073-60-36

ALL PERFUMES, BAGS, SCARVES and NOVELTY GIFTS

Mail order service. Wrapped and delivered to you anywhere in the world. MAXIMUM DISCOUNT

Baccarat The Crystal of Kings since 1764

you are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms 30 bis Rue de Paradis, PARIS. Tel.: 770-64-30.

Open daily except Sunday 9 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

you may also buy from the other crystals and china stores on the famous Paris Street. Minkos, Polissomire & Gare de l'Est.

you may also buy from the other crystals and china stores on the famous Paris Street. Minkos, Polissomire & Gare de l'Est.

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

King Size, Chesterfield, and Deluxe length (100 mm)



## Who Embodies the Law?

There is drama in the coincidence of Earl Warren's death at a moment when the Supreme Court of the United States is being called upon to play a role that is unique in its experience. For it was Warren, a man of human warmth, impelled by a sense of social justice, who did more than any Chief Justice since John Marshall to prepare the highest bench for its present function and, what is even more important, to prepare the country to accept its verdict.

There are differences, of course, between what the Warren court did and what the Burger court has been asked to do. Under Warren, the court did not go back to the origins of the Constitution, although it, of course, accepted the power which Marshall has asserted for it in the early days of that fundamental document. Chiefly, the Warren court gave life to the Fourteenth Amendment, which forbids both states and the federal government to "abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States"—and the Fourteenth, like the Thirteenth, which abolished slavery, and the Fifteenth, which forbade banning the vote to any citizen "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," were essentially articles in a treaty of peace, ending the Civil War. Those three amendments profoundly altered the nature of the federation of states comprising the union—so profoundly that it took three-quarters of a century to give them effective jurisdiction in such matters as education, criminal processes and voting rights.

Even then, there were profound disagreements over the practical processes and voting rights. Even then, there were profound disagreements over the practical validity of the Warren court opinions. "Mr. Dooley" once remarked—when the question of whether the

Constitution was applicable in territories newly acquired from Spain was in dispute—that "whether the Constitution follows the flag or not, the Supreme Court follows the flag returns." This is a cynical fashion of stating the truth that if the Supreme Court diverges too far from public opinion, its opinions may become dead letters. The court may, as the Warren court did, lead opinion—it cannot coerce it.

But having led opinion successfully into so many areas, the Warren court established the prestige of that body to a degree that it had never enjoyed in many years of "judicial restraint." And now, as the Burger court wrestles with the basic problem of the separation of powers in the United States in as highly charged a form as the nation has ever known, that prestige may be decisive.

The question before the court today, with respect to Mr. Nixon's status with respect to the judicial and legislative branches, is one of law. But it also asks who, in the words of the Lord Chancellor in *Inland*, embodies the law, and to what extent. Does the country's chief magistrate have any legal authority to decide what evidence to give or withhold, when called upon by the courts? Are his actions in that respect solely subject to review by Congress, under the impeachment power?

These issues are more complex than many will admit, especially since the sordid nature of Watergate makes one of those hard cases that could produce bad law. They never would have arisen in a well-conducted administration; they may, if spelled out too clearly, present problems in the future. But that they are before the Supreme Court at all, that the court's verdict is awaited with so much confidence, is perhaps the most impressive tribute to the career of the late Earl Warren.

## The Co-Conspirator

The House Judiciary Committee's versions of the White House tapes add up to a devastating indictment of President Nixon. They make it unmistakably clear why the Watergate grand jury initially wanted to indict him along with his close associates for conspiracy to obstruct justice and finally insisted at least on naming him as a co-conspirator.

A single quotation omitted from the White House version would justify the grand jury's action even if there were no other evidence incriminating him—and there is, in fact, a good deal more evidence. In a conversation with former Attorney General John N. Mitchell on March 22, 1973, the President said: "I want you all to stonewall it, let them plead the Fifth Amendment, cover-up or anything else, if it'll save it—save the plan. That's the whole point."

And what was the plan? It was to contain the scandal within the walls of the White House and let the prosecutors, the Senate Watergate committee, and the public know as little as possible. The alternative was to tell the truth or, in the jargon of Mr. Nixon and his associates, to "go the hang-out road." But the President had already explicitly rejected that course in a conversation with John Dean, his counsel, on March 13, 1973.

"Uh, is it too late to, to, frankly, go the hang-out road?" Mr. Nixon asked. "Yes, it is," he continued, answering his own question.

Mr. Dean agreed in that conversation that it was too late to tell the truth although he was later to change his mind. Mr. Nixon then reiterated "the hang-out road's going to have to be rejected."

Candor was rejected because so much perjury had already been committed, so many false statements had already been made to investigators, and so many individuals were interconnected in so many different illegal acts that there was no way to tell the truth about any of it without pulling down the whole ramshackle structure.

The transcripts made by the committee are

superior to those prepared by the White House partly because the committee used higher quality equipment to bring out the sounds on the tapes. Why, it could be asked, did the White House in this instance use anything less than the best equipment available?

Superior equipment, however, would only reduce the number of times in which voices are inaudible or indistinguishable. But many of the differences in these two sets of transcripts are not of that character. On the contrary, they suggest that someone at the White House deliberately edited the transcripts to make them less damaging to Mr. Nixon and thereby intentionally mislead anyone reading them.

A striking example occurs in the conversation of March 22 in which the White House version has Mr. Nixon saying that flexibility was necessary "in order to get off the cover-up line." The committee transcript has the President saying flexibility was necessary "in order to get on with the cover-up plan."

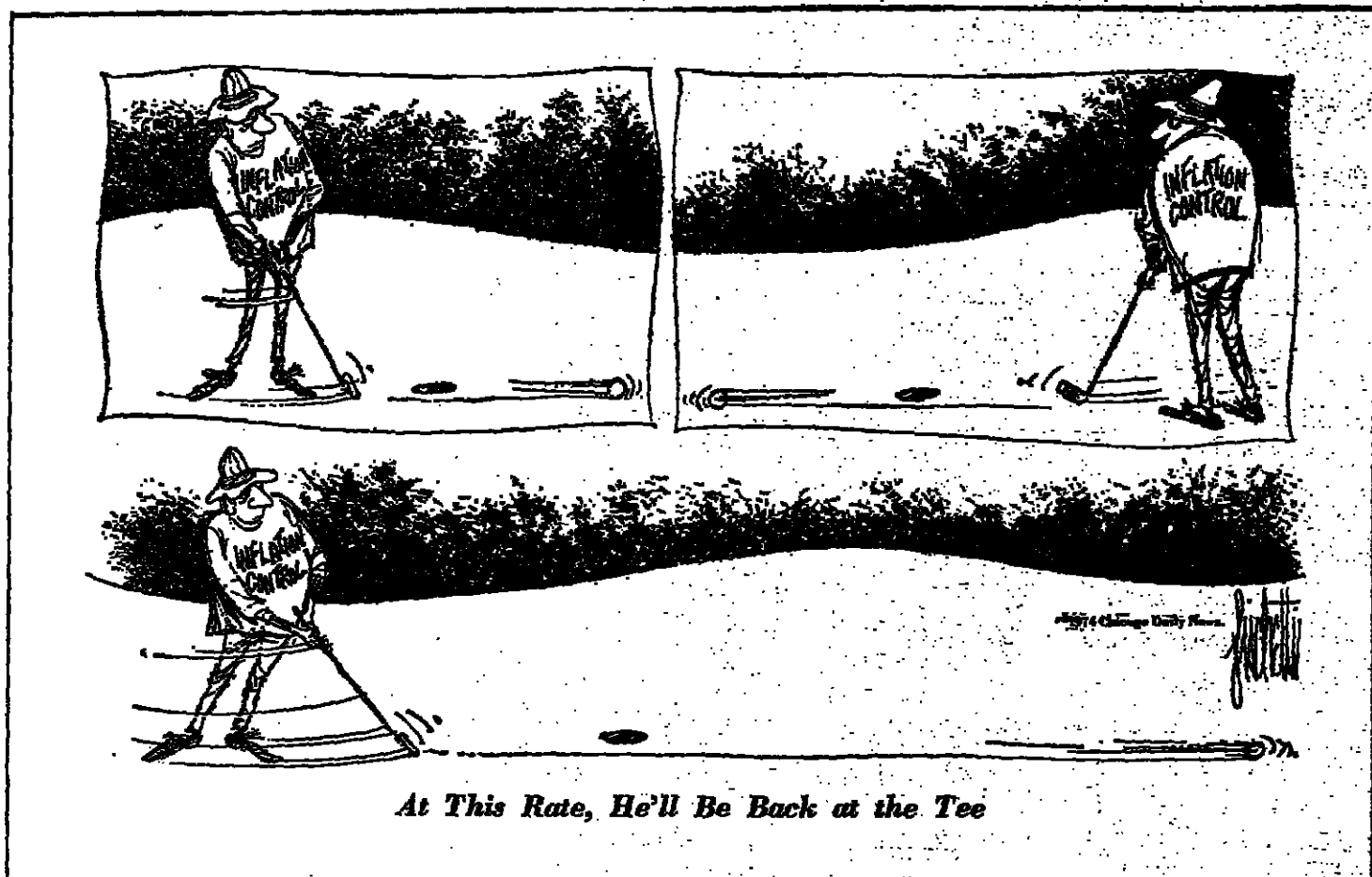
Is it really plausible that "get on" could be misread as "get off" or that "plan" sounds like "line"?

Presidential remarks that were omitted in the White House version or that have been quoted more fully in the committee version suggest that Mr. Nixon knew that offers of clemency had been discussed between his aides and the Watergate burglars while their trial was underway and that large sums of money had been provided the burglars after their arrest.

The members of the House Judiciary Committee must act upon this presumptive evidence in making their recommendations to the House. These transcripts establish a prima facie case that Mr. Nixon should stand trial before the Senate.

The Constitution states that a president "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Mr. Nixon has evidently violated that constitutional command, and shown himself willing to obstruct justice and subvert the law.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



## The Supreme Law of the Land in America

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—Everyone will have his own memory, his own feelings about Earl Warren. Wasn't he the man who led the Supreme Court in the 1950s to the Supreme Court on Aug. 28, 1958.

The court was sitting in special term to hear the Little Rock, Ark., school case. Counsel for the school board asked that desegregation orders be suspended because of local resistance. Gov. Orval Faubus had told the people of Arkansas that Supreme Court decisions were not the law of the land, he said, and they believed him.

"Mr. Chief Justice, you've been the governor of a great state," counsel began saying. "The chief justice broke in to say that as governor of California he 'abided by the decision of the courts.' Again counsel argued that weight should be given to the views of Faubus. Then Earl Warren said: 'I have never heard such an argument made in a court of justice before, and I have tried many a case through many a year. I never heard a lawyer say that the statement of a governor as to what was legal or illegal should control the action of any court.'"

The Supreme Court held unanimously then that judicial orders must be obeyed. An opinion signed by all nine justices said the case of *Martinez v. Martinez* in 1953 had "declared the basic principle that the federal judiciary is supreme in the exposition of the law of the Constitution, and that principle has ever since been respected by this court and the country as a permanent and indispensable feature of our constitutional system."

### Astonishment

What came through in Earl Warren's homely words in 1958 was his simple astonishment that a public official should stand against the process of law and the courts. What brings the episode to mind now is of course that a later Supreme Court is struggling with an even greater challenge to the U.S. system of constitutional law—to the principle of *Martinez v. Martinez*.

Speaking for President Nixon in the argument of the tapes, James St. Clair asked the justices to make assumptions that have prevailed in our system since 1803. That would be the effect of a series of audacious propositions that be candidly put to the court.

A president is not subject to the judicial process at all, St. Clair argued. He decides whether to obey court orders. In his own discretion he may withhold evidence subpoenaed for a criminal trial, even evidence of a conspiracy in which there is a strong showing that he participated. The only law that can reach

him is the law of impeachment—and he has the right to deny evidence to that process, too. He defines his own powers under the Constitution.

There is a seductive logic in such arguments until one shakes one's head and realizes that they are founded upon the premise of an imperial presidency. And those who created the office did not have that in mind.

### Burr Trials

It is fascinating to compare St. Clair's view of a president's legal duties and powers with that of the lawyers for the first president served with a subpoena: Thomas Jefferson, in the Aaron Burr trials of 1807. Jefferson detested Chief Justice Marshall, who presided at the Burr trials, and in private letters criticized as political the demands for his evidence. But in court there was no claim that he was immune as president. The evidence was offered in full to Marshall for his scrutiny. Jefferson's lawyers resented charges that he was trying to hide behind the presidency. All they asked was that evidence offered in public be limited to what was relevant to Burr's case.

The U.S. attorney, George Hay, told the court that he had no idea of clothing the President with the "attributes of divinity." Another of his lawyers, Alexander McRae, said: "We do not think that the President is exalted above legal process.... And if the President possesses information of any nature which might tend to serve the cause of Aaron Burr, a subpoena should be issued to him notwithstanding his elevated station." The details are brilliantly evoked by Rauli Berger in the Yale Law Journal for May, and by Gary Willis in the New York Review of Books.

What is needed from the Supreme Court now is a restatement of basic principle. The public is drawn and weary by the cynicism of Watergate. It has waited in vain for any great

evocation of constitutional ideals in Congress. It yearns for reassurance that ours is still a system of law applicable to all—law ultimately interpreted by the courts.

Why the courts? Judges are not wiser than other men. Their decisions may be right or wrong, cheered or denounced, as Mr. Warren's were. But Americans at least have confidence that the Supreme Court justices are not cynics, not partisans, not wrongdoers. However differently they see the law, their only interest is in vindicating it. That is why Justice Felix Frankfurter, no romantic about judges, wrote in the Little Rock case:

"Our kind of society cannot endure if the controlling authority of the law as derived from the Constitution is not to be the tribunal specially charged with the duty of ascertaining and deciding what is the supreme law of the land."

Mr. Nixon is not obliged to do his duty. He is free to leave for Republican congressmen to be re-elected. It is having been made clear by the vote of the Judiciary Committee and by the private poll-taking, the majority of the House was going to vote to impeach. The President could with considerable dignity insist that the principal point to be transacted by the Senate had to do with impeachment, and that since the House was already determined to send the question over to the Senate, it may as well do so unanimously. This would have the effect of permitting individual Republican congressmen to face their constituents and satisfy both camps: those in favor of impeachment, and those opposed.

Mr. Ford takes the position that individual congressmen should make up their own minds on whether to impeach. They are committed to do so by their oaths of office. In fact, it is not that clear. Because if the Richard Nixon case goes over to the Senate with the attention focused primarily on his refusal to give up the tapes to the Judiciary Committee, you will have here something of a clean constitutional question: as you did in the case of Andrew Johnson. And a congressional committee, in taking the position that it has no transparent right to consult only his own passions and convictions in setting the issue: that the issue is better settled decisively—like the issue of presidential authority over federal appointments which was settled in the Johnson case and subsequently corroborated by the Supreme Court—in the Senate chamber.

Mr. Ford could not sympathize with this line of reasoning, and one suspects that he is unwittingly influenced by the suspicion that if he does not continue gently about impeachment by the House might blur in the public mind as advocating impeachment. All of which is very honorable, except that, meanwhile 50 or 100 Republican congressmen might lose their seats on account of it.

Mr. Ford is a truly amiable man, of intelligence and loyalty, so that it is impossible to get him to talk about whether it is his business to impeach. He might find it statesmanlike to grant immunity to the Watergate Ten. Once again, it is a little like asking Prince Charles to say what he would do if he were king. Which means that all conversations with Gerald Ford, whether they are about something about him, and not very much about public policy in any administration headed by him.

## Critical Point in Time for Arafat

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

BEIRUT—The growing power of Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization within politically fragile Lebanon was dramatized when Arafat's own security apparatus made the crucial breakthrough in the mysterious kidnapping of a senior columnist of the respected daily newspaper *Al Nahar*.

Promptly, Arafat turned over two suspects in the bizarre case to the Lebanese government, thereby underlining what one leading Beirut editor described this way: "This country is shrinking as Arafat and the Palestinians expand their power."

Yet, despite the "expanding power" of the PLO within little Lebanon, Arafat today faces his gravest crisis in the Palestinian struggle to create an independent state on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

The crisis: Arafat has not yet seen anything remotely resembling a green light from Washington, the real source of his power, to back up his hope that the Geneva Middle East conference—now scheduled for September—will become the opening wedge for Palestinian independence, with Arafat present as the "sole representative" of the Palestinians.

The United States has conspicuously failed to give its support to the concept of a Palestinian state side-by-side with Israel. Moreover, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has now publicly ruled out the possibility of Israel ever agreeing to any kind of an

independent Palestine, on the West Bank of the Jordan.

Thus, Arafat faces the threatening possibility that, if the Geneva conference is actually held, he may be asked to attend in a distinctly subsidiary role: possibly as high-level observer, possibly linked in some way to King Hussein of Jordan. Hussein, whose small kingdom held sovereignty over the West Bank for 20 years until Israel seized it in the six-day war of 1967, was he will not go to Geneva until after Israel has made at least a token pull-back from the Jordan River and turned over some of the West Bank to him. Egypt has also vowed it will not go without the Palestinians.

Yet Syria and Egypt, both of which gained territorial adjustments during Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's long Middle East mediation earlier this year, must have a Geneva conference to constitute the momentum toward an overall settlement. Otherwise, they risk grave political dangers from extremists at home for having agreed to negotiate with Israel, only to be left holding the bag of stalemate.

### Another War

Arafat may find himself caught in the middle of this crazy-quilt pattern of Middle East diplomacy. In a exclusive interview here, he attacked Rabin's bellicosity and accused Israel of "deliberately trying to undermine the Geneva conference."

Lebanon cannot tolerate many more reprisals. Arafat has now agreed to limit his Israeli activities to what he calls "internal" operations—conducted by units definitely based in Israel. (Over here as certain to continue its policy of retaliation against PLO "bases" in Lebanon. If political turmoil results, so much the better for Israel.)

Thus, Arafat's personal power and organization are at least partly based on his ability to exploit them at this climactic juncture of big-power and Arab-power diplomacy is challenged as never before.

ANTHONY BISHOP,  
Fourier, France.

### Sen. Ernest Gruening

In October of '72, despite his great age, the late Sen. Ernest Gruening (D-T, June 28) went to Copenhagen to help investigate war crimes which, then as now, were being committed in Indochina. Though seemingly as tough as hickory himself, he was only too well aware of the frailty of our conscience and anguish.

"We had our faults," he then told me, "but we were a great country. At the point we have now reached, we'd be in far less danger if we had no military establishment whatsoever. One rational voice is stilled."

DAVID DORRANCE  
Paris.

## Questioning Gerald Ford On Politics

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Gerald Ford is one of those strange, strange men about whom it can be said with some conviction that he appears to have nothing to hide. Let's put it this way, to dispose of the cynics: Sure, he probably would like to be president. But so would Prince Charles probably like to be king, which doesn't mean that he would slip a little ratbane into his mother's soup.

It is not reasonable to suppose that when Dwight Eisenhower was elected in 1952, he was elected in 1952, that it should have failed to cross the mind of Richard Nixon that if the angels and the saints desired to summon the compliant spirit of their servant, Dwight David, there and then, he Richard, accepting destiny, would take up the duties of the president with fortitude. By the same token, Gerald Ford, if something were to happen to Richard Nixon, would unquestionably undertake to do his duty with resignation, and a little furtive exhilaration.

But meanwhile, he is acting as dutifully as the Prince of Wales, who when he sings "Long Live the Queen" does so with that facial commitment that would defy the most inquisitive lens ever invented. The question is: Is he overdoing it? That is to say, does the pull of Ford's attachment to the individual cause of Richard Nixon blind him to some of the political problems with which he and Nixon are inextricably attached?

### Both Camps

Consider this question, put to the Vice-President last week. Suppose I said that it became clear that the House was going to vote to impeach the President. Would it not then make sense for President Nixon to ask the House Republicans to go along with the majority? His motives would be quite frankly political, but in the best sense.

Mr. Nixon is not obliged to do his duty. He is free to leave for Republican congressmen to be re-elected. It is having been made clear by the vote of the Judiciary Committee and by the private poll-taking, the majority of the House was going to vote to impeach. The President could with considerable dignity insist that the principal point to be transacted by the Senate had to do with impeachment, and that since the House was already determined to send the question over to the Senate, it may as well do so unanimously. This would have the effect of permitting individual Republican congressmen to face their constituents and satisfy both camps: those in favor of impeachment, and those opposed.

Mr. Ford takes the position that individual congressmen should make up their own minds on whether to impeach. They are committed to do so by their oaths of office. In fact, it is not that clear. Because if the Richard Nixon case goes over to the Senate with the attention focused primarily on his refusal to give up the tapes to the Judiciary Committee, you will have here something of a clean constitutional question: as you did in the case of Andrew Johnson. And a congressional committee, in taking the position that it has no transparent right to consult only his own passions and convictions in setting the issue: that the issue is better settled decisively—like the issue of presidential authority over federal appointments which was settled in the Johnson case and subsequently corroborated by the Supreme Court—in the Senate chamber.

Mr. Ford could not sympathize with this line of reasoning, and one suspects that he is unwittingly influenced by the suspicion that if he does not continue gently about impeachment by the House might blur in the public mind as advocating impeachment. All of which is very honorable, except that, meanwhile 50 or 100 Republican congressmen might lose their seats on account of it.

Mr. Ford is a truly amiable man, of intelligence and loyalty, so that it is impossible to get him to talk about whether it is his business to impeach. He might find it statesmanlike to grant immunity to the Watergate Ten. Once again, it is a little like asking Prince Charles to say what he would do if he were king. Which means that all conversations with Gerald Ford, whether they are about something about him, and not very much about public policy in any administration headed by him.

Mr. Ford could not sympathize with this line of reasoning, and one suspects that he is unwittingly influenced by the suspicion that if he does not continue gently about impeachment by the House might blur in the public mind as advocating impeachment. All of which is very honorable, except that, meanwhile 50 or 100 Republican congressmen might lose their seats on account of it.

Mr. Ford is a truly amiable man, of intelligence and loyalty, so that it is impossible to get him to talk about whether it is his business to impeach. He might find it statesmanlike to grant immunity to the Watergate Ten. Once again, it is a little like asking Prince Charles to say what he would do if he were king. Which means that all conversations with Gerald Ford, whether they are about something about him, and not very much about public policy in any administration headed by him.

## International Opinion

### Crisis in Portugal

The new regime has undoubtedly had to deal with a situation anything but well-ordered since its accession in March. The problems are rooted in advance economic crisis and a complicated colonial situation that cannot be clarified at a stroke. It was to be expected that suggestions for action would come from all sides, particularly since popular expression of political ideas had been suppressed for so long.

Palma Carlos and the other ministers who

have resigned formed a moderate nucleus and balancing point around which extremes could hold a precarious equilibrium. This equilibrium has now been destroyed and there is grave danger of a proliferation of obstruction, demagoguery and opportunism taking over where calm and firmness are required. Similarly the risk of desperate acts either by impatient "liberation" movements or by nervous colonists in Africa has grown greater. Decisive action by Spínola would seem to be essential.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

July 12, 1899  
PARIS—The automobile has grown so rapidly from a luxury to an acute necessity that it is quite an important matter to know where a machine can be hired. One has only to go into the street to call a cab, but an automobile has to be arranged for beforehand, as at present there are not nearly enough to go round. The automobile renting agencies "river stables" are in the happy position of not being able to supply the demand.

July 12, 1924  
NEW YORK—Women delegates in the national conventions here have had greater prominence than in any previous political gatherings. A woman was the head of the New York contingent to Madison Square Garden, and women were appointed to the principal committees. It is a pleasure to congratulate women in general upon the increasing recognition of their usefulness and capability in public positions. The entire country will benefit.

## Letters

### False Analogy

The article, "The Ultimate Portfolio Manager" (IHT, July 5), by Harry Weber, a financial analyst, is a classic example of contemporary thinking. Analogies can be useful at times but the one he offers between the "mortal portfolio manager" and the "supreme portfolio manager" (meaning God) falls flat on its face.

An analogy to be valid must provide some points of similarity, if not in origin or structure, at least in function. Mr. Weber, however, can find nothing similar except the unproved assumption that God rewards or punishes each person according to his morality. Realizing that moral standards are vastly different in the jungles of New Guinea from those in the Western world, he accommodates the relativistic viewpoint by introducing "morality tables," each of which assigns "a unique moral value to a given action, depending on the society in which the action is executed."

But these "tables" are deficient, as they fail to recognize that moral standards differ not only between different societies but also between individuals in the same society. What is right for

one person is wrong for another. How absurd then to assume that God has a "cardinal unit" of morality when moral values have no stability or objectivity!

Thus, Mr. Weber illustrates the folly of relying on false analogies when he urges "believers in God" to greater "production of morals."

For the more "moral" a man is, the more "immoral" he thinks other "moral" people are. Less moralizing and more real thinking is what this troubled world needs today.

RAYMOND V. McNALLY  
London.

### Defector?

In your story on Dean Hoxsey (July 6), a former American citizen who settled in the U.S.S.R. 17 years ago, you refer to Mr. Hoxsey in your headline as a "defector."

My dictionary (Webster's Seventh New Collegiate) defines the verb "defect" as follows: to desert a cause or party esp. to espouse another.

At the time Mr. Hoxsey settled in the U.S.S.R. you state that he was already a member of the American Communist Party, and surely the IHT would not go so far as to define the U.S. as a

cause. So surely the label "defector" with all of its unsavory connotations would be somewhat unfair here.

In this hour of détente I sincerely hope that the IHT is not going to revert to jingoism and begin to call all people who gave up their American citizenship for that of another country "defectors."

ANTHONY BISHOP,  
Fourier, France.

### Sen. Ernest Gruening

In October of '72, despite his great age, the late Sen. Ernest Gruening (D-T, June 28) went to Copenhagen to help investigate war crimes which, then as now, were being committed in Indochina. Though seemingly as tough as hickory himself, he was only too well aware of the frailty of our conscience and anguish.

"We had our faults," he then told me, "but we were a great country. At the point we have now reached, we'd be in far less danger if we had no military establishment whatsoever. One rational voice is stilled."

DAVID DORRANCE  
Paris.



## Obituaries

### Per Lagerkvist, 83, Novelist, Received Nobel Prize in 1951

STOCKHOLM, July 11 (AP)—Per Lagerkvist, 83, Swedish author and Nobel Prize winner, died in a Stockholm hospital today.

His death resulted from a brain hemorrhage, for which he was hospitalized.

Mr. Lagerkvist, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1951, was at the center of Swedish literary life for decades and left behind him a large number of books.

Translated into 35 languages, they included "The Hangman," "The Dwarf," "The Sibyl" and "Barabbas."

He had his first publication in 1913, at 22, with a contribution

to the literary debate of the time. In a small booklet called "Literary and 'Fictive' Art," he reflected on the search for a literary form with the rigidity and simplicity of art.

In this theory lay the secret of Mr. Lagerkvist's stylistic art, clearness with a lack of ornament.

With his first world-known novel, "The Hangman," in 1928, Mr. Lagerkvist expressed the theme of good versus evil which characterized all his writings. The growing Nazi movement in Europe constituted the background of the novel.

The theme was the same in his next important novel, "The Dwarf," in 1944—the way evil governs our lives in spite of good intentions.

"Barabbas," in 1950, was probably the most widely known of Mr. Lagerkvist's works and was filmed. It dealt with the existence of faith in spite of the knowledge that all gods are dead, the revolt against absurdity and resignation to fate.

Dr. John W. Cline

SAF. FRANCISCO, July 11 (AP)—Dr. John W. Cline, 76, former president of the American Medical Association and the American Cancer Society, died yesterday, two days after suffering a heart attack. He headed the A.M.A. in 1951-52 and the Cancer Society in 1960-61.

Calvin S. Hathaway

NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT)—Calvin S. Hathaway, 67, curator emeritus of the Philadelphia Museum of Art and former director of the Cooper Union Museum for the Decorative Arts here, died yesterday in Boston of a heart attack. He had gone to Boston on a holiday.

Carl F. Kauffeld

NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT)—Carl F. Kauffeld, 63, retired director of the Staten Island Zoological Society and widely known authority on snakes, died yesterday of emphysema at Richmond Hospital, Staten Island.

### Philippine Units Said to Repulse Moslem Rebels

MANILA, July 11 (AP)—Philippine ground and air forces have repulsed Moslem rebels threatening Cotabato, the largest city in central Mindanao, travelers arriving from the southern island reported.

Other sources said the fighting has spread to Christian communities to the east of Cotabato, and one mayor reported 4,000 refugees from four communities in his fertile rice-growing area.

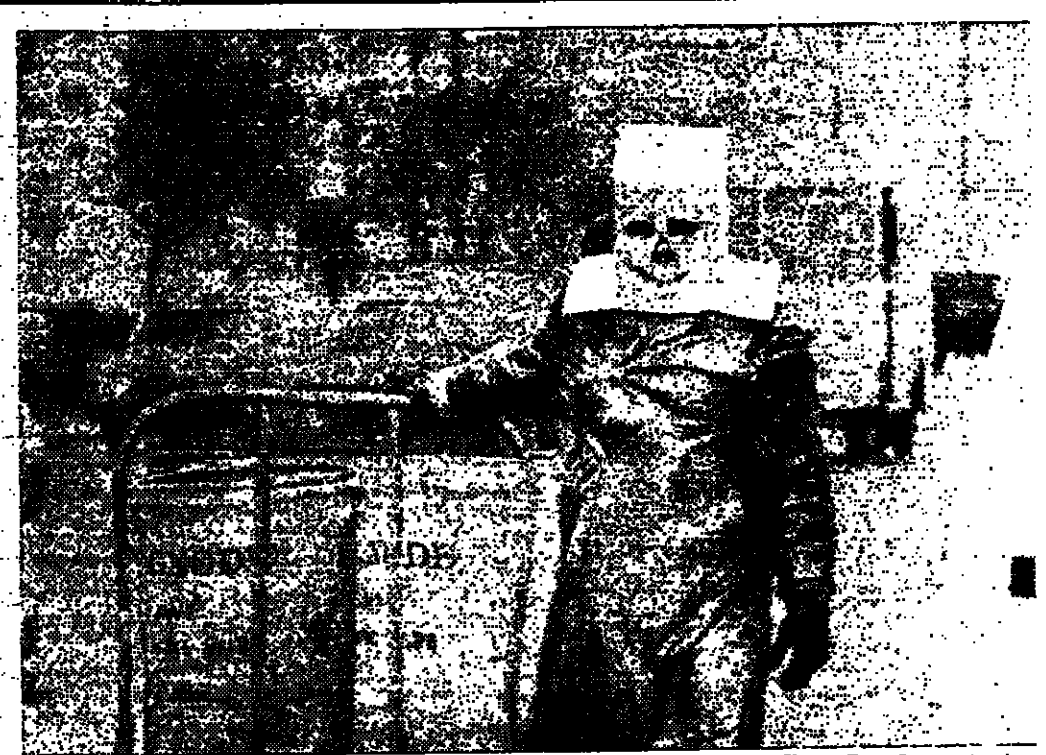
Moslems on Mindanao and in the Sulu Archipelago to the southwest have been fighting for independence and to stem the inroads of Christian settlers for several years. After heavy fighting on the island of Jolo in February, the violence slackened. But it stepped up again on Mindanao about the time the Islamic foreign ministers met June 25 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Sources estimated that 100 civilians and troops have been killed since the end of June. Manila newspapers have made no mention of the fighting.

### 10 Die as Burma Jets Crash in Mountains

RANGOON, Burma, July 11 (AP)—Five Burma Air Force jets, flying in formation, crashed into mountains, 100 miles north of Rangoon, killing all 10 flying officers aboard, the government announced Tuesday.

The announcement said that heavy rains and strong winds developed soon after the five T-33 planes, each with a two-man crew, took off Saturday for the 300-mile flight north to Meiktila.



RAINBOW—San Francisco man wearing a smiling box as protection against a July rainfall which has been unprecedented in the city's history. Records going back 125 years show no equal to the steady drizzle which has been soaking the city.

### After Ideological Break With U.S. Policies

#### Ex-Spy's Book Will Expose CIA Activities

By Laurence Stern

LONDON, July 11 (WP)—Philip Agee is an ex-spy who is publishing what is likely to be the most detailed account of Central Intelligence Agency covert operations ever compiled by an American intelligence officer.

Mr. Agee, 39, who hopes to remain in seclusion in the English countryside until his book is published, has finished a 712-page, 200,000-word manuscript on which he has labored since he resigned as a case officer for the CIA in 1969.

Mr. Agee's credentials as an officer in the clandestine "dirty tricks" service of the CIA have been confirmed by authoritative sources in Washington. The CIA itself refuses to comment on any aspect of the case but officials are reported to be deeply concerned about Mr. Agee's prospective revelations.

In the course of an interview at his seaside hideaway, Mr. Agee spoke guardedly of his nine years of covert operations against "unfriendly" governments and political forces. He described manipulation of agents, news media, public officials and military establishments through the classic espionage techniques of bribery, blackmail and mass propaganda.

Mr. Agee, who is living in England with his two young sons, said: "The purpose of writing this book is to give revolutionaries a better idea of what their enemies are like and how he works—Americans as well as Third World people."

Mr. Agee withheld manuscript details which he felt might jeopardize his physical security before the book is published within the next year. He did make these points:

• During a brief assignment to CIA headquarters in Langley, Va.,

### Skeleton Found In Mexico Is That Of U.S. Diplomat

MEXICO CITY, July 11 (AP)—The U.S. Embassy says that the skeleton discovered last Sunday in a creek bed near Hermosillo, Mexico, has been identified as the remains of kidnapped Vice Consul John Patterson.

Ambassador Joseph Jova made the announcement last night and extended his condolences to the widow and mother of the 31-year-old diplomat, who disappeared from the U.S. Consulate in Hermosillo on March 22. Earlier, Mexican authorities said there was no doubt that the remains were Mr. Patterson's.

Mexican authorities said yesterday that the abduction was carried out by kidnappers from the United States seeking ransom, not by Mexican terrorists with political motivations. Bobby Joe Escobar, 40, a California carpenter, is being held in San Diego on U.S. federal charges of planning and participating in the kidnapping. He has pleaded not guilty.

"This criminal and senseless act snuffed out the life of a young officer who had just begun his career in the Foreign Service of his country, and his meaningful and important contributions to society had just begun," Mr. Jova's statement said.

### 3 Black Muslims Get Life Terms

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Three Philadelphia Black Muslims Tuesday were each given consecutive life terms for the 1973 murders of seven members of the Hanafi sect of orthodox Islam. Another defendant, 23-year-old John Griffin, was granted a new trial.

Judge Leonard Brauen sentenced John Clark, 31; Theodore Moody, 21; and William Christian, 29, to the maximum sentences of life in prison on 21 of 23 counts for which they were convicted.

The three were convicted of slaying two adults, four infants and a 10-year-old boy, who were either shot or drowned at the Hanafi headquarters in North-west Washington on Jan. 13, 1973.

in 1966 he set up the Mexico City "cover" operation for the CIA conducted under the front of the Robert Muller company, a Washington-based public relations firm that later figured in the Watergate case. It was his involvement in the Muller cover, established for a CIA operative engaged in anti-Soviet operations, which led to the surfacing of Mr. Agee's identity. CIA fears that Mr. Agee would publicly disclose the Muller cover, by the CIA and the "WE" (Western Hemisphere) flap, alluded to in the Watergate report of Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn.

• While serving in the CIA's Ecuador station in 1962, Mr. Agee participated in the launching of a campaign of pressure to induce President Carlos Arosemena to accept a U.S. military mission to Cuba. President Arosemena did not want to break relations but we forced him," Mr. Agee related. "We promoted the Communist issue and especially Communist penetration of the government."

Eventually President Arosemena fell and was replaced by a military junta. The CIA's anti-Cuban campaign, Mr. Agee said, was carried out through the media, mass-membership organizations and the agency's influence with the Ecuadorian military.

• Mr. Agee served in 1964 as a consultant for funneling \$200,000 in Chilean currency from a major New York City bank into covert election support.

Mr. Agee also said that the United States poured an estimated \$20 million into the 1962 Brazilian election in support of several hundred candidates for gubernatorial, congressional, state and municipal offices.

• The CIA operates in close coordination with an international network of trade union confederations and national labor groups which Mr. Agee said have proven to be effective instruments of political influence in Latin America. In Ecuador, Mr. Agee said, he served as a CIA case officer for a local branch of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, which was founded in the early 1960s.

Mr. Agee last week was mentioned in press reports as having told his secrets to the Soviet Union's KGB in a fit of drunken despondency. The Washington

### Blast Ruptures Gas Line From Iran to Caucasus

TEHRAN, July 11 (AP)—Engineers said that it would take 15 to 30 days to repair the ruptured natural gas line between Iran and the Soviet Union after a mysterious explosion yesterday.

The blast interrupted the gas supply of 10 million cubic feet a day to Soviet military industries in Caucasus in southwestern Russia.

The disruption climaxed an escalating dispute between the two countries over the price paid for the gas, of which the Soviet Union buys 30 billion cubic feet annually.

Iran wants the current price of 30.7 cents per 1,000 cubic feet doubled, but the Soviet Union has refused. Iran claims that the Soviet Union is buying the gas well below market value, and selling its own natural gas to European countries at current market rates, three to five times higher.

### Cosmonauts End 1st Half of Work

MOSCOW, July 11 (AP)—Tass said today that the first half of the work by two Soviet cosmonauts in their space laboratory Salyut-3 "is drawing to a close."

Cosmonauts Pavel Popovich and Yuri Artyukhin have been orbiting in Salyut-3 for a week. The Tass statement could mean that the cosmonauts will remain aloft for another week, but no schedule was given.

Tass reported that Col. Popovich and Lt. Col. Artyukhin began a spectral investigation of the earth's atmosphere. Spectrophotographs were taken of the horizon of the earth at dawn and at sunset.

source responsible for the story later denied its authenticity. Mr. Agee insists that he has never talked to the KGB. But he said that his book will expose the CIA's work as "the secret police force of American capitalism."

### 3 Trips to Cuba

The former agent said that he had made three trips to Cuba since 1971 to conduct research for his book and, as he put it, to witness the results of a "successful Socialist revolution."

Mr. Agee's ideological break with the CIA and U.S. policy in Latin America started during his 1963-1966 assignment to Uruguay, where he lost his faith in the possibility of solving the region's problems through piecemeal reform, he said.

"The only meaningful change that I see at this point," he said, "is a Socialist revolution. My own big change was the comprehension that reform is really rhetoric. Certainly, in Latin America, reform was a failure."

Mr. Agee, who is under contract at present with Penguin Books, Ltd. of Britain, said that his account, written in diary form, names numerous case officers, agents and particular episodes gathered from firsthand experience in the field. Such a narrative has never been published on the American clandestine services and Mr. Agee is apprehensive about the possibility of injunctive legal action against him.

Mr. Agee's book is expected to be published by Penguin Books, Ltd. of Britain, said that his account, written in diary form, names numerous case officers, agents and particular episodes gathered from firsthand experience in the field. Such a narrative has never been published on the American clandestine services and Mr. Agee is apprehensive about the possibility of injunctive legal action against him.

## Governments Turn a Blind Eye

### Pathans Flourish as Khyber Pass Smugglers

By James F. Clarity

KHYBER PASS, Pakistan, July 11 (NYT)—British soldiers long ago abandoned this legendary dells that connect Pakistan and Afghanistan through 30 miles of 1,000-foot-high granite and slate crags.

But Britain's old nemesis and sometime ally, the Pathans, is still here, equipped with a rifle, a triangular dagger and a developing sense of free enterprise. The Pathans are surviving in the barren mountains no longer as a bandit or mercenary soldier, but as an officially acceptable smuggler.

### Banzer Promises To End Military Rule in Bolivia

LA PAZ, July 11 (UPI)—Gen. Hugo Banzer promised Monday to end military rule in Bolivia and hold national elections in a civilian, constitutional government next May.

In political circles, the President's promise was greeted with skepticism. He made a similar promise a year ago, when confronted with manifestations of popular discontent, but later in 1973 he reneged on the promise.

Gen. Banzer, who has been President for three years, declared Monday that in the 10 months between now and next May, an all-military government will prepare for the transition. Up to now, Gen. Banzer's cabinets have been half composed of civilian politicians, divided between two powerful political parties.

A broadly representative constitutional convention and a national referendum late in 1974 will prepare the country for the national elections of 1978, he said.

The strong man of the new cabinet appears to be Gen. Juan Lechin Suarez, a "superminister" with vaguely defined duties as the President's chief coordinator. A highly respected general, senior in the army to Gen. Banzer himself, Gen. Lechin previously served as head of the national mining company and ambassador to Britain.

### 3 Arrested in London In Italian Art Theft

LONDON, July 11 (UPI)—Police arrested three young Italian men when they tried to sell a 2,500-year-old marble statuette stolen from a museum in Italy, a police spokesman said today.

The statuette—the Enthroned Goddess of Garagusa—was among several antiquities stolen from the Civic Museum in Potenza, he said. It was undeniably valued at \$20,000 (\$48,000) but experts say it is priceless.

The border is open at the western mouth of the Khyber Pass from sunrise to sunset, and several thousand Pathans move freely across it every day, carrying on their backs illegal tons of fruit, kerosene and vegetable oil into Afghanistan and similar amounts of soap, razor blades and processed foods into Pakistan.

The Pathans—there are about 5,000 families living on the slopes of the pass—pay no duty. Only trucks are stopped by border guards and their drivers made to pay.

At night and in the late afternoon, the Pathans move heavier contraband by using narrow trails cut into the rock a few hundred feet below the main Khyber road. Television sets, refrigerators, air-conditioners, auto-mobile parts and toilet bowls move slowly along the trails on the backs of donkeys, mules and camels.

Most of the smugglers are small operators, but some have become wealthy enough to build complexes of mud-covered brick that are actually forts, complete with turrets and gun slits. They can be defended from behind walls that are three feet thick and 20 feet high. If a blood feud erupts with other Pathans.

Some of the forts have television sets, refrigerators and gardens watered from deep wells.

### A Barren Land

The Khyber Pass and the area for miles around it are mostly barren, rocky land that cannot support—through farming or the raising of livestock—the millions of Pathans in the frontier area.

"What else can they do?" a Pakistani official asked as he watched the smugglers plod through the pass. "Look at the country. Nothing grows here. They must make a living."

Under British rule, the official said, the Pathans were paid not to raid the caravans of tea, spices and jute that were enriching the

British Empire. After Queen Victoria's army occupied the pass in 1879, the Pathans sometimes broke their agreements and the British punished them with fines and attacks.

Pakistan, the official said, does not want to spend money to bribe the Pathans into good citizenship. Further, the government would rather lose the duty revenues than spend the vast sums it would take to enforce customs regulations.

Thus, illegal trade has become the principal livelihood of the area. The traders have even adopted the English word for their occupation. In Urdu, Punjabi and the various dialects, the word is "smuggler."

### New Tu-154 Fleet Said Grounded in Egypt by Crash

CAIRO, July 11 (AP)—Egypt today grounded its newly purchased fleet of eight Soviet Tu-154 jetliners following the crash of one of the planes last night on a training flight, airline sources said.

The plane, carrying two Egyptian pilots and four Russian instructors, crashed immediately after takeoff from a Cairo airport. The official Middle East News Agency said that witnesses saw the aircraft explode in the air. Three bodies have been found.

Egypt Air has scheduled the Soviet craft for two of its three daily flights to Beirut and five weekly flights to Damascus, as well as on flights to Khartoum, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi.

The planes will be grounded until an official investigation into the cause of last night's crash is completed, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said. A Soviet engineer is to serve on the investigation committee according to the paper.

The eight aircraft were purchased as part of a reported \$30-million deal with the Soviet Union in 1972. The last two aircraft were delivered this year.

### Turks Blame U.S. On Opium Funds

ANKARA, July 11 (AP)—Turkey asserted today that the United States failed to make the final payment in an aid program to reimburse Turkish farmers under an American-initiated ban on poppy growing.

The ban was in existence for two years. The government of Premier Bulent Ecevit authorized 90,000 farmers to resume poppy cultivation this year.

Finance Minister Deniz Baykal said the Turkish government would reimburse poppy growers the \$5 million he said was due in a final payment from the United States. The United States agreed to provide a \$35 million subsidy over three years.

### France, Russia Sign Atom Pact

PARIS, July 11 (Reuters)—France and the Soviet Union yesterday signed an agreement on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and examined ways of increasing economic links.

The nuclear agreement was signed by Andre Giraud, head of the French Atomic Energy Commission, and Andronik Petrovsky, chairman of the Soviet State Committee on the Use of Atomic Energy. Full details and the precise implications of the agreement were not revealed.

Fly with the 'Homa' to its fabulous land

Friday Mosque, Isfahan Persopolis, Shiraz Welcome Aboard The unbroken path, near Isfahan Discovering Persepolis' living history Archaic Sheraton Hotel, Tehran

So come visit Iran. There's so much to see - Isfahan, Shiraz, Persopolis, cities splendid and romantic where history was made. Or to the unbroken path... through a land of gardens, ornate pigeon towers and dreaming mosques with domes of turquoise or yellow. Hotels? They are luxurious and international with every modern facility. Get all the rewarding details from your Travel Agent.

IRAN AIR

**Badrut's PALACE HOTEL ST. MORITZ**

For the settlement of its Hotel bills the Palace offers to its American guests during this summer season a preferential exchange rate of not less than S.Fr. 2. for the S.



## Pianist-Defector Is a Man With a Mission

By Joan Z. Shore

BRUSSELS, July 11 (IHT).—Three weeks ago, on the eve of his departure for Moscow, a young Soviet pianist filled a concert engagement at a 12th-century chateau in the south of Belgium. He played his program, chatted with the prince and princess at a reception in their salon, shook hands with the Soviet ambassador and disappeared. Valery Afanassiev's escape was one of the more spectacular in the recent wave of Soviet defections, but the most discreetly publicized. It was nearly two weeks before a terse announcement was made that he had asked for—and received—a Belgian residence permit, a Belgian identity card and a passport.

He himself seems to prefer discretion. He is soft-spoken and shy, blue-eyed and slight, with a very long jaw and a very high forehead. As he speaks, he pushes his long, reddish-blond hair behind his ears, revealing a startling length of bushy sideburns.

Until now, he has not spoken to the press, and when questioned about his defection, he insists that there was no political moti-

Soviet pianist Afanassiev in Brussels flat.



vation nor any pressure from acquaintances in the West. His prime concern, he says, was his personal development, both in terms of his career and his "human contact."

Cultural contacts seem equally important for him—visiting museums, listening to new music, reading insatiably. He is thrilled to see original works by modern masters. "Miró is my favorite artist," he says, "but until now, I only knew his work from reproductions. He likes pop music and everything avant-garde, from

Stockhausen to Berio. He has been writing poetry since he was 10 years old.

His choice of Belgium as a place to settle is significant. It was here two years ago, shortly before his 23rd birthday, that he won first prize in the Queen Elisabeth International Piano Competition. Following his triumph, he gave a round of concerts and made some recordings, then returned to Moscow, where he was born, to continue his studies with the pianist Emil Gilels.

He came back to Belgium last winter for a concert, and again in June to play in Brussels. Antwerp and at the Chateau of Chimay, where a music festival is held every summer under the patronage of the prince and princess of Chimay. It was in this setting that Afanassiev carried out his defection, still dressed in black tie.

"Belgium is my second homeland," he says, in slow, careful French. His mother, who died less than a year ago, was a French teacher. His father died when he was very young and as he has no brothers or sisters, there is no chance of reprisals for his defection.

After two weeks of seclusion waiting for his Belgian papers, Afanassiev is beginning to lead a normal life. He spent last weekend in Paris and is planning a trip to Italy. His good friend, the French-born pianist Cyprien Katsaris, whom he met during the 1972 competition as a fellow contestant, has visited him. On a recent shopping expedition to buy a new suit, Afanassiev was recognized by the haberdasher, who gave him a tie.

"Valery has many friends here," explained his Belgian host. "He doesn't have to exploit his defection in order to get concert dates, and he doesn't have to worry about money. He doesn't even need an impresario. People will come to him. You see, he's not only a pianist—he's a writer, and he has a message."

Afanassiev fumbled in the pocket of his red shirt and pulled out a sheet of paper covered with an uneven scrawl. In preparation for this interview he had tried to compose a statement in French explaining his position. Translated, it read:

Every man is destined for a mission. A moment comes when this mission pushes him, and then he must gather all his strength to meet it.

My own destiny is music and literature.

The term "political" does not express the essence of my problem. Nor is it a basic question of material comfort.

What is driving me is an irresistible force.

## COVENT GARDEN

### Ozawa Makes Debut With 'Eugene Onegin'

By Alan Blyth

LONDON, July 11 (IHT).—Seiji Ozawa, music director of the San Francisco and Boston Symphonies, made his Covent Garden debut last night in a revival of Peter Hall's wonderfully evocative staging of Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin." Amazingly enough, it was only the second time the Japanese conductor had been in charge of a production in an open house (the other was "Cosi Fan Tutte" at Salzburg, 1969-70), although you would hardly have believed it such was his easy command of stage and pit.

Ozawa is a master at seeing the key phrases or rhythms in any passage, and then bringing them out with unerring skill. That very important attribute sometimes led him to forget the larger canvas so that the shaping of some of the scenes went awry. On the other hand, his heart was always in the right and (for this score) impulsive place. The Royal Opera Orchestra, sensing this complete commitment, responded expressively and warmly to his beat: the players have obviously taken him to their collective soul. That some details sounded uncertain is hardly surprising when one considers the orchestra's grueling schedule, including a recording of this very opera under Solli.

Four of the principals were new to their roles in the house and one, Judith Beckmann, an American now based in Hamburg, was making her Covent Garden debut. A Lotte Lehmann pupil, she reminded me often during the evening of her mentor: as Tatiana, she had the same ardent, wholehearted delivery of text and music; the same rounded tone color. She enacted the great letter scene with just the right blend of vulnerability and impetuous eagerness. Later she matured visibly into the St. Petersburg grande dame. The voice, vibrant in its lower and middle registers, lacks bite and fullness at the top, and because of that there were times when Beckmann just failed to clinch a phrase.

Benjamin Luxon's handsome, sympathetic Onegin was much to the audience's liking. He conveyed eloquently the irony of the bored aristocrat who turns down the gauche girl Tatiana only to

realize years later when he meets her again as an elegant married lady what a mistake he has made. Luxon made the most of David Lloyd-Jones's natural-sounding English translation, and molded Tchaikovsky's grateful vocal line with care for nuance and meaning. At times his tone seemed a bit lightweight for the house, but he was evidently reserving his fullest voice for the final, unhappy meeting with Tatiana, where he brought out Onegin's frustration and despair with his impassioned declamation.

This Onegin contrasted well with the ingenuous, slightly simpering Lensky presented by Stuart Burrows, whose lyrical, mellifluous tenor was ideally attuned to Lensky's remorseful aria before his fatal duel with Onega,

his singing eloquent and fine-grained. His acting, at least until his moment of disillusion, lacked conviction.

The bass has to wait until the third act before appearing, and then must make his mark in his single aria. David Ward was affecting without having quite the ideal richness of timbre. Gillian Knight, repeated her skittish, saucer-eyed Olga, just the girl, flit with Onegin at the expense of her beloved Lensky.

Hall's production, in Julia Trevelyan Oman's beautifully observed sets, is at its considerable best in the opening scene, a homely Russian country house to the life, and at the first ball, teeming with life and palpably overcrowded, with every member of the chorus given a character.

## Paris Theatrical Season Breaks Records

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (IHT).—The 1973-74 Paris theatrical season—on which the curtain falls on Bastille Day—has presented over 200 productions, surpassing records in New York, London, Stockholm, Tokyo, Moscow, Vienna and every other capital.

In both variety and volume the season has been amazing. As elsewhere, revivals have outnumbered new plays of much consequence, but there is scarcely any form of theater that has not been represented—from Ball dance-drama to musical comedy, from Japanese marionettes to jazz-up classics, from Broadway farce to Bourdier, from Czech mime to swashbuckling romance and an Italian political chaussonnier.

The best new play was Eugene Ionesco's satire on contemporary life, "Ce formidable Bordel!" a work of wide scope, searching vision and curious conceits, commendably directed by Jacques Mauclair, who played the lead. The next best was "Dreyfus" by a beginner, Jean-Claude Grumberg, a graduate of the cafe theaters. "Dreyfus"—which told of the members of a Jewish community in Poland, circa 1930, rehearsing a play about the French Army captain—was rich in ironic observation and wry humor. Carson Kish is adapting this piece for Broadway next season.

The breezy Barillet-Gredy comedy about a pair of swinging youngsters, "Une Rose au Petit Dejeuner," was considerably enhanced by the presence of François Perrin and Azelle Abadie, two promising discoveries, who tricked through it engagingly. Félicien Marceau's "L'Homme en Question," a cynical study of a destructive egotist, provided Bernard Blier with a rewarding part which he executed splendidly, but this cruel comedy cut too deep to please the public for long. "Le Borgne" by the Cuban Eduardo Manet, picturing human credulity allegorically in the lion pit of a Roman circus, also failed to please although it was admirably acted by Michel Galabru and Sacha Fitoff.

Many French actors helped themselves to foreign goods. Madeleine Renaud played the Ruth Gordon role of the wise, old woman in "Harold and Maude," in a shaky stage version of the

film script. Marie Bell chose William Douglas Home's British drawing room romp, "Lloyd George Knew My Father," retitled "Ne Coupez Pas Mes Arbres" instead of some more felicitous translation like "The Gaudle," or "Connu Mon Père." The U.S. melodrama about life in a lunatic asylum, "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," was an expensive failure. Johnny Hallyday had been cast as the star, but withdrew during rehearsals. The Parisian version was dominated by the excellent performance of Françoise Christophe as a stern head nurse, but was starless.

The most skillful job of adaptation was Maurice Valay's French version of Simon Gray's "Butley" with Bernard Presson as the defeated university coach, Michel Tremblay's "Les Belles Soeurs" with a Quebec company was the best of the productions imported for the Espace Pierre-Cardin. The others were disappointments, especially the childish "Karl Marx Play" from Greenwich Village with a score by the composer of "Hair," Galt MacDermot, and Peter Handke's frightful "La Clef-vauchée sur le Lac de Constance," lavishly staged by Claude Rezy

with Delphine Seyrig and Jeanne Moreau sinking in the quicksand of doubletalk.

There was much directorial experimentation. The Pole Jerzy Grotowski presented his musical "miracle," "Apocalypse cum Figuris," in the Sainte-Chapelle. The Comédie Française invited Terry Hands from England, to mount "Pericles" in Jean-Louis Curtis's translation. Hands stripped the actors almost naked, the production taking on the aspect of "O! Calcutta!" as it might have been written by Shakespeare. Roger Planchon's "Partiuffe," pictorially stirring, underlined the fierce social conflicts behind the comedy and gave us an evening of fascinating theater.

Patrice Chereau, a disciple of Planchon, staged scenic elaborations of Marivaux's "La Dispute" and "Tolier," a rattling political melodrama about the German playwright, a member of the Bavarian Soviet in 1918. His accent on atmospheric detail, lighting and spectacle is symptomatic of a current, but not an original, approach. It echoes some of Bob Wilson's technique as did the "Turandot" at the Théâtre de la Musique.

## SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON.—Sonny Rollins and his quintet and Gordon Beck's Gyroscopes are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's; singer Cass Elliot will headline the Palladium from July 15 to 27.

COPENHAGEN.—The Montmartre Jazzhus will feature the Gil Evans Orchestra on July 15 and 16 and Sonny Stitt, Dexter Gordon and Kenny Drew on July 17.

PARIS.—Saxmen Sonny Criss and Chris Woods are at the Club St. Germain on July 15 at the Olympia; in Brussels July 17 at the Forest National; and in Amsterdam on July 18 at the Hilversum Sport Park.

The Golden Gate Quartet, continuing its Yugoslavian tour, will be in Caplina July 12; in Zadar July 14; in Halodovo July 15; in Pula July 16; in Opatja July 17 and in Kopar July 18.

This week's top singles records are in the United States, "Rock the Boat" by the Hus Corporation; and in Britain, "Sbe" by Charles Aznavour.

Wood: Herman and his Thundering Herd will appear at the Terrace Officers Club and the Topper NCO Club in Frankfurt on July 16 and the following day at the Heidelberg Officers Club. All performances are open to the general public.

The Mahavishnu Orchestra, continuing its European tour, will be in Paris on July 15 at the Olympia; in Brussels July 17 at the Forest National; and in Amsterdam on July 18 at the Hilversum Sport Park.

The Golden Gate Quartet, continuing its Yugoslavian tour, will be in Caplina July 12; in Zadar July 14; in Halodovo July 15; in Pula July 16; in Opatja July 17 and in Kopar July 18.

This week's top singles records are in the United States, "Rock the Boat" by the Hus Corporation; and in Britain, "Sbe" by Charles Aznavour.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

## Currency Rates

July 11, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	US\$	DM	FF	£	Sw. Krona	Den. Kr.
Amsterdam	2.5535	8.2350	102.55	54.97	41.12	6.9710
Brussels (C)	30.82	90.84	14.2710	7.877	5.901	14.2885
Frankfurt	2.5535	8.2350	102.55	54.97	41.12	6.9710
London (2)	2.5535	8.2350	102.55	54.97	41.12	6.9710
Oslo	646.85	1540.00	252.65	125.76	943.45	15.245
Paris	4.8250	11.700	125.50	—	7.4800	121.20
Zurich	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9710; Swedish: 25.33; Escudo: 4.50; Peseta: 16.64; Sw. krona: 4.600; Yen: 361.00; Belgian franc: 30.82.

(1) Commercial franc (2) Units of 100 (3) Units of 1,000 (4) Units of 10,000

(5) Amounts needed to buy one pound

## The new currency



## TAUERNAUTOBAHN AKTIENGESellschaft

Salzburg

DM 50,000,000

3 1/2% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1974

Irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by the

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK  
GIROZENTRALE

GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER  
ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN  
Aktiengesellschaft

BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.

KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE  
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE  
(UNDERWRITERS) S.A.  
ORION BANK LIMITED

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE  
— DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK —

SWISS BANK CORPORATION  
(OVERSEAS) LIMITED

ALAHJI BANK OF KUWAIT S.A.K.  
BANK GUTZWILLER KJURZ BUNDEBANK  
(Overseas) Limited

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.  
BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.  
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG  
Société Anonyme

BANQUE NORDOUEST S.A.  
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN-UND WECHSELBANK  
BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT  
— FRANKFURTER BANK —  
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS  
BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE  
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK  
Limited

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE  
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK  
COMMERZBANK  
Aktiengesellschaft

RICHARD DAUS & CO.  
Bankiers  
DRESDNER BANK  
Aktiengesellschaft  
KREDIETBANK N.V.

CREDIT LYONNAIS  
DEUTSCHE BANK  
Aktiengesellschaft  
FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE)  
Limited

CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD  
Limited  
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE  
ZENTRALBANK DER GENOSSENSCHAFTEN

KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K.  
N. M. FOTHSCHILD & SONS  
Bankiers  
ÖSTERREICHISCHE LANDESBANK  
Aktiengesellschaft  
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.

KUHL, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL  
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH  
Securities Underwriters Limited  
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK  
GIROZENTRALE

HILL, SAMUEL & CO.  
Limited  
KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING, CONTRACTING  
AND INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)  
MORGAN & CO. INTERNATIONAL S.A.

VEREINSBANK IN HAMBURG

SCHOELLER & CO.  
TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT  
E. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.

SAL. OFFENBERG WIL & CO.  
Incorporated  
SMITH, BARNEY & CO.  
Incorporated  
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (UNDERWRITERS)  
Limited  
ZENTRALSPARKASSE DER GEMEINDEWIEN

# Otis

Elevator Company - New Jersey - U.S.A.

is now listed on the following Stock-Exchanges  
**AMSTERDAM - BASEL - FRANKFURT - GENEVA**  
**LONDON - PARIS - ZURICH**

## CREDIT LYONNAIS

was responsible for the coordination of  
the simultaneous listing in each center.



The listing was sponsored by:

AMSTERDAM	FRANKFURT	LONDON
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.	COMMERZBANK AG. DRESDNER BANK AG. DEUTSCHE BANK AG.	HAMBROS BANK Limited DE ZOETE & BEVAN Members of the London Stock Exchange
PARIS	ZURICH, BASEL, GENEVA	
CREDIT LYONNAIS	CREDIT SUISSE	
	UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
	SOCIETE DE BANQUE SUISSE	

## Where coffee can take you, and how.

When it's the coffee of Tia Maria, the unique coffee  
liqueur, the distance will seem enchantingly infinite, sip  
after sensuous sip.

Tia Maria, distilled according to a secret recipe  
300 years old, will give you and your partner the  
experience of discovering a luscious new world.

For with Tia Maria, it's not just where coffee can  
get you—but wow!

**Tia Maria... coffee and WOW!**



The Fabulous  
Faubourg St-Honore  
Street No.

VEREYLANDER (M Floor)  
Leather & Suede  
for Men & Women

11  
Cesare Pirelli  
High Fashion Accessories

CHARLES JOURDAN 12  
Fashion Shoes

15 & 22  
LANVIN

28  
Durer  
Quality Shoes

Marie-Martine 50  
Fashion Boutique

ROGER GAILLET 62  
Boutique

JEAN ETÉ 70  
Watchmaker Jeweler

Co. Française de  
l'Orient et la Chine 82  
Gifts From China



## Early Payment of Debts On Herstatt 'Unlikely'

FRANKFURT, July 11 (AP-DJ).—It appears "rather unlikely" that any special treatment can be given to banks that lost money in interrupted spot foreign exchange transactions with the collapsed Bankhaus Herstatt, Rolf Gocht, a Bundesbank director, said today.

## Britain Cuts Trade Deficit During June

LONDON, July 11 (Reuters).—Britain slightly reduced its trade gap with an improved export performance last month, but the 468-million deficit was still the third largest on record, the government disclosed today.

The deficit was £13 million less than the worst-ever figure in May, but it gives Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey only a little scope for the inflationary mini-budget he is planning.

It was officially confirmed today that Mr. Healey will make a complete statement to Parliament within the next two weeks, apparently to unveil his budgetary package. He is expected to reduce indirect taxes and hire-purchase controls to offset the inflationary impact of higher oil prices.

An encouraging aspect of today's figure was that the non-oil deficit narrowed to £146 million, down from £177 million in May. Lower world commodity prices in recent weeks give hope of a further reduction over the next few months.

British exports last month totaled £1,345 billion and imports were £1,813 billion. Exports were up 267 million and imports by 54 million.

A surplus of £103 million on services such as shipping, insurance and tourism left a balance of payments deficit on current account of £285 million.

The trading deficit on oil showed an increase from \$204 million in May to \$322 million last month. Government ministers do not believe these costs can be offset until North Sea oil starts flowing.

The payments deficit for the second quarter of the year averaged \$353 million a month, compared with \$320 million in the previous quarter. The annual deficit for 1974 is likely to be around 4 billion.

The non-oil trade deficit has been reduced from a monthly average of £193 million to £144 million between the first and second quarters.

of Herstatt's creditors. "If someone has priority, the rest are discriminated against," he said.

Talk of special treatment arose following a press conference in London last week by Sir Kenneth Koth, chairman of BIR Samuel. At that time he reported that BIR Samuel had been unable to complete a \$215-million spot transaction with Herstatt before the bank was ordered into liquidation by German authorities on June 26.

However, Sir Kenneth said Bundesbank president Karl Klasen was eager to ensure that spot transactions be settled quickly, ahead of other claims.

Mr. Gocht said today that Sir Kenneth's statement was based on a "misunderstanding."

Sir Kenneth said 10 or 11 banks lost money on interrupted spot transactions with Herstatt. The banks had paid deutsche marks to Herstatt, but the German bank was closed before its agent could deliver corresponding amounts of dollars to them.

Morgan Guaranty Trust and Seattle First National Bank said they lost a total of \$55.5 million in this manner.

Mr. Gocht said such losses were heavier for banks in Germany than for outside institutions.

Mr. Gocht did not entirely rule out that Herstatt liquidators could find a legal means, not yet foreseen, to give priority in the liquidation process to banks involved in interrupted spot transactions. In this unlikely event, he said, "We of course wouldn't object."

However, he did eliminate the possibility that the Bundesbank would create a special fund to help such banks. Such action would go against laws governing the central bank, he said.

Critics of the way Herstatt was closed have contended that it should have been allowed to conclude its business on June 26.

However, Mr. Gocht said, "In the very moment when it became clear there wasn't any possibility of saving the bank, everyone said now it is time, we must not lose a minute in shutting the bank."

The parent Israeli bank was seized by the Bank of Israel Tuesday because of the institution's shaky financial position. Its problems were said to partly stem from the recent collapse of Bankhaus Herstatt.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### U.K. Car Registrations Decline

U.K. registrations of new cars, including imports, fell in June to 123,943 from 142,058 a year earlier. Registrations for the first six months of the year totaled 677,412—down sharply from 816,855 a year earlier. British-made cars accounted for 76 per cent of all registrations in June, compared with 74 per cent in the first five months of the year. British Leyland continued to lead in registrations last month with 32.7 per cent of the total market. Renault continued to be the most popular imported car with 4.35 per cent of the market.

### NYSE Member Firms Lose Money

The New York Stock Exchange's 434 member firms lost \$21.6 million in May, less than half their April losses of \$47.8 million and below the loss of \$37.8 million in May 1973. A minority of firms—175—showed a profit in May, earning a total of \$12.2 million. The remaining 259 firms lost a combined total of \$34.7 million. Through the first five months of this year, all member firms have lost \$20.2 million, compared with a loss for the same period a year ago of \$146.3 million, the exchange said. A slight market recovery at the end of 1973 narrowed the full year's losses to close to \$50 million.

### Opel Output Falls 38 Per Cent

Vehicle production by General Motors' West German subsidiary, Adam Opel, dropped by 38

per cent to 321,000 units in the first half of 1974 compared with the same period last year, reports Opel chairman John McCormack. He expects the automobile market in Germany to recover slowly from its current sales slump and return to earlier levels only after several years. "The only way to go is up," he notes while declining to comment on Opel's likely 1974 profits and sales trends, or to say whether the company is operating at a profit or loss. He says the drop in sales and production levels is "hurting" the company. For all of last year, Opel earned a net profit of 352 million deutsche marks compared with 356.6 million DM a year earlier. Sales also declined to 6.42 billion DM from 6.49 billion DM in 1972.

### Knight, Ridder Newspapers to Merge

An agreement in principle—valued at about \$174 million—to merge their 35 U.S. newspapers into a single group has been announced by Knight Newspapers Inc. and Ridder Publications Inc. The two companies plan to diversify themselves of their television and radio holdings so that the combined new company will be devoted to newspaper publishing. Knight has 16 daily newspapers in seven states and Ridder owns or has a substantial interest in 19 dailies in 10 states. The plan would be consummated through an exchange of stock with six-tenths of a share of Knight common stock to be exchanged for one share of Ridder to form Knight-Ridder Newspapers Inc.

### N.Y. Aide Cites Pacific Coast Exchange

## 'Colossal Fraud' on Silver Coins Charged

NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT).—State Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz charged yesterday that the widespread interest in buying silver coins and silver bars as a hedge against inflation has spawned serious frauds in which brokers and dealers who contracted to buy bags of silver coins took the investors' money but failed to buy the coins.

The state officials also alleged that the brokers defrauded tens of thousands of investors in various parts of the country who invested \$227 million through the "exchange" last year.

Mr. Lefkowitz alleged that the Pacific Coast Coin Exchange, a division of Monex International Ltd., commodity brokers, only bought bags of silver coins to cover 10 to 15 per cent of its orders, covering the rest by buying silver bullion in the commodities market for future delivery.

"Investors were fraudulently advised the coins were being accumulated and held for them in storage," the court papers alleged, and storage fees were charged.

Mr. Lefkowitz obtained a temporary State Supreme Court injunction barring the Pacific Coast Coin Exchange from doing business in New York, alleging the firm committed a "colossal fraud" on people who invested some \$260 million through the "exchange" in the last two years.

"I believe that more silver coins have been sold than were ever produced before nickel-copper alloy replaced silver in American coinage in 1965," said Nicholas Deak, head of the Deak-Perera group of companies which

operate in all aspects of the money market.

He said that brokers had been tempted "to take more orders than they filled, covering themselves by some such device as trading in the silver futures market, or not covering themselves. Silver bars and silver coins do tend to move up and down in price together—but there are times when they don't. For there is current production in

silver bars, whereas there is only past production in silver coins. Silver trading is a very risky business."

Mr. Lefkowitz invited investors who have invested in bags of silver coins to register their claims with the state law department's securities bureau. Where evidence of fraud is found, prosecution will be begun and suits entered to get the investors' money back, he said.

## Company Reports

Allied Chemical		Crown Zellerbach		Time Inc.	
Second Quarter	1974 1973	Second Quarter	1974 1973	Second Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	597.7 432.5	Revenue (millions)	420.2 357.5	Revenue (millions)	210.7 183.6
Profits (millions)	50.53 28.08	Profits (millions)	32.62 28.5	Profits (millions)	16.48 15.42
Per Share	1.82 1.02	Per Share	1.32 1.20	Per Share	1.65 1.49
First Half		First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)	1,043.2 821.5	Revenue (millions)	818.3 696.9	Revenue (millions)	389.0 338.5
Profits (millions)	83.33 60.54	Profits (millions)	59.88 54.55	Profits (millions)	26.85 24.05
Per Share	3.03 1.82	Per Share	2.43 2.21	Per Share	2.66 2.31
Bank of New York		Owens-Corning Fiberglass		Whirlpool	
Second Quarter	1974 1973	Second Quarter	1974 1973	Second Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	47.66 45.58	Revenue (millions)	205.5 180.8	Revenue (millions)	436.7 463.1
Profits (millions)	11.28 11.06	Profits (millions)	8.45 11.91	Profits (millions)	11.0 23.5
Per Share	0.73 0.64	Per Share	0.57 0.81	Per Share	0.31 0.65
First Half		First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)	11.28 11.06	Revenue (millions)	400.5 348.4	Revenue (millions)	824.9 827.9
Profits (millions)	15.03 12.81	Profits (millions)	18.27 23.54	Profits (millions)	20.8 31.7
Per Share	0.25 0.20	Per Share	1.33 1.59	Per Share	0.58 1.16
Chemical New York		Owens-Illinois		Keynote Metals	
Second Quarter	1974 1973	Second Quarter	1974 1973	Second Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	21.7 16.7	Revenue (millions)	513.3 489.5	Revenue (millions)	1,034.0 888.5
Profits (millions)	1.54 1.17	Profits (millions)	26.27 23.26	Profits (millions)	50.95 35.3
Per Share	0.21 0.17	Per Share	1.82 1.47	Per Share	3.53 2.27
First Half		First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)	40.5 31.4	Revenue (millions)	1,034.0 888.5	Revenue (millions)	2,068.0 1,777.0
Profits (millions)	2.28 2.24	Profits (millions)	33.37 35.6	Profits (millions)	98.84 87.43
Per Share	0.40 0.33	Per Share	1.88 0.92	Per Share	5.25 2.13
Colgate Palmolive		Robm & Hase		Keynote Metals	
Second Quarter	1974 1973	Second Quarter	1974 1973	Second Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	652.84 537.93	Revenue (millions)	273.8 203.0	Revenue (millions)	1,034.0 888.5
Profits (millions)	36.75 22.14	Profits (millions)	27.71 18.43	Profits (millions)	50.95 35.3
Per Share	0.40 0.33	Per Share	2.17 1.43	Per Share	3.53 2.27
First Half		First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)	1,240.9 1,062.9	Revenue (millions)	502.8 381.96	Revenue (millions)	2,068.0 1,777.0
Profits (millions)	45.4 38.58	Profits (millions)	47.9 33.92	Profits (millions)	98.84 87.43
Per Share	0.67 0.57	Per Share	3.75 2.66	Per Share	3.53 2.27

## Fiat, W. German Firm Plan Link on Trucks

FRANKFURT, July 11 (AP-DJ).—Fiat and Klockner-Humboldt-Deutz (KHD), the West German heavy vehicles firm, have decided to form a joint commercial vehicles company.

Its sales in the medium term should reach 4.8 billion deutsche marks, second in Western Europe only to Daimler-Benz, whose domestic group commercial vehicles sales totaled 5.6 billion DM in 1972.

Both Fiat and KHD will disincorporate their commercial vehicle sectors in France, Italy and Germany, new national companies will be formed and these will be incorporated in a new holding company in the Netherlands in which Fiat and KHD will participate.

Although the distribution of shares in the new holding has not been disclosed, they will be based on the assets and potentials brought into the new group by each company—which means that Fiat will hold the majority share.

The new group is to be incorporated in early 1975 if certain unstated conditions are fulfilled and there are no objections from the responsible governmental institutions or from the respective cartel offices.

Fiat last year produced 83,000 commercial vehicles, against 72,000 units in 1972. KHD's output of commercial vehicles was at 11,292 units in 1972, down from 11,776 units in 1971. Together, both companies expect to produce more than 100,000 commercial vehicles this year.

The goals Fiat and KHD will be aiming at by coordinating the management, the product range and the production program in the commercial vehicles sector are to offer an even wider range of products and to form a European company that is large enough to

hold its own in international competition.

Informed sources expect Fiat and KHD will begin their co-operation venture by rounding off and streamlining their present model program. This will probably be followed by standardizing components.

## Businessmen Cool on Nixon

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT).—By an overwhelming margin, leaders of American business say that the Watergate affair has seriously affected President Nixon's ability to manage the nation's business and economic affairs, according to a survey by The New York Times.

Eighty per cent of the executives of major companies responding to a question on the President's economic performance had suffered because of Watergate, and some of them referred to Mr. Nixon's preoccupation with his defense.

In addition to disclosing a disenchantment with the President's economic performance, the survey also indicated that Mr. Nixon's overall support from the business community, long considered one of his strongholds, has been seriously impaired by Watergate.

A total of 42 per cent of the officials responding to a question on impeachment said they believed the House of Representatives should impeach the President, and 65 per cent thought that it would. The majority—58 per cent—thought that it should not.

WASHINGTON, July 11 (Reuters).—A group of leading businessmen today endorsed President Nixon's economic policies but asked for tax concessions to stimulate industry.

This was reported by White House economic counselor Kenneth Rush after the President held a lengthy meeting with the business leaders and top economists.

Mr. Rush said the businessmen told Mr. Nixon the government should do more in terms of accelerating depreciation, providing larger investment tax credits and authorizing a bigger write-off against certain taxes.

## Market Wary In Advance of Fed Figures

### Loans Drop Sharply But Rates Rise Again

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP-DJ).—Prices closed lower on the New York Stock Exchange today after an erratic session.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 25 points to 759.52. It was off about 4 points in early trading and up nearly 3 points in mid-session.

Gaining and declining issues changed hands throughout the session, with declines ending with an advantage of about 760 to 555 gains.

Volume totaled 14.64 million shares compared with 13.49 million yesterday.

Brokers related the mid-session bounce largely to technical factors following severe recent losses. They said there was little news to support the gain.

They added there was pessimism about figures due after the market closing from the Federal Reserve on bank loan demand by businesses and short-term interest rate levels in the week ended Wednesday.

On a daily basis short-term rates have been advancing recently, while business loan demand has surged in the past three reports.

However, the Fed reported that commercial and industrial loans at major New York City banks rose only \$82 million in the week ended Wednesday, compared with a rise of \$1.1 billion in the previous week and a gain of \$312 million in the like week a year ago.

The New York Fed estimated U.S. commercial banks averaged net borrowed reserves of \$23 billion in the week compared with net borrowed reserves of \$3 billion the previous week.

However, the 90-day commercial paper rate, on which several banks base their floating prime rate, increased during the week by 14 basis points to 12.09 per cent.

Money market analysts said this could trigger an increase to tomorrow morning in First National City Bank's prime rate.

The two most active Big Board issues were Beneficial Corp., off 1 1/4 to 14 1/2, and Federal National Mortgage, up 3/4 at 11 7/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.35 to 74.62. Kaiser Industries was most active, closing own 1 1/8 to 5.



## COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES

The Annual General Meeting of Compagnie Française des Pétroles (TOTAL Group) was held in Paris on June 28, 1974. The parent Company's accounts for the year 1973 were approved by the shareholders, who were also shown the Balance Sheet and consolidated accounts.

The Company's net income in 1973 amounted to Fr. 549 million. Overall dividend was Fr. 139.5 million, representing an increase limited to 5% over 1972, in line with the French Government's recommendations. This enabled a total income of Fr. 12.60 per share to be distributed.

Despite the impact of the international political situation on supply conditions, 78.7 million tons of crude oil were marketed, reflecting an increase of nearly 13% over 1972. The volume of crude oil processed by the Group in its refineries or for its account in outside refineries represented 88% of this total vs. 86% in 1972. The Group continues to step up the consolidation of its refining capacity.

The Company continued to develop and diversify its exploration activities last year. In the North Sea, the Alwyn oilfield was discovered. The interest of the Indonesian oilfield was discovered. A gas deposit of Panjilatun was confirmed. The drillship "Pelican" detected shows of hydrocarbons when drilling a second well off the Labrador coast; exploration was resumed in Algeria, resulting in discovery of oil at Ouen Dimeta.

Significant data concerning C.F.P. (parent Company) and the TOTAL Group in 1973:

C.F.P. (parent Company)	
Shareholders' equity after income allocation	4,406.6
Sales (excluding taxes)	4,970.1
Net income	757.1
Net income	549.0
TOTAL Group (consolidated figures)	
Shareholders' equity after income allocation	6,824.1
Net income	2,486.0
Sales (excluding taxes)	18,016.0
Net income	2,543.0
Net income (including minority interests)	1,048.0
C.F.P.'s share in net income	874.0

In the consolidated figures, it may be noted that evaluation of inventories on a weighted average cost price basis and adjustment of product selling prices following the rise in crude oil prices have resulted in an exceptional increase of Fr. 485 million in cash flow, raising C.F.P.'s share in net income by Fr. 160 million.

The Company's 1973 Annual Report in English may be obtained upon request to:  
COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES,  
Secrétariat Général,  
5 Rue Michel-Ange — 75761-PARIS CEDEX 16.

## Half-Year Profit Drops At U.K. Tobacco Firm

LONDON, July 11 (AP-DJ).—Imperial Group Ltd. today reported net profit of £23.5 million for the six months to April 30, down from a revised £25 million a year earlier.

An interim dividend of 1.75 pence a share, unchanged, was declared.

The year-earlier figures were revised to make them comparable under a new tax system.

Sales rose to \$252.9 million from \$224.4 million.

Imperial Group was formerly known as Imperial Tobacco Group Ltd.

## Price Rises Slowed In Italy During May

ROME, July 11 (AP-DJ).—The Italian index of wholesale prices in May stood at 178.8 (1970 equals 100) a gain of only 0.6 per cent from April, the government statistics bureau reported today.

The gain from May 1973 was 4.8 per cent. The annual gain from April compared with gains of 6.4 per cent in January, 6.8 per cent in February, 5 per cent in March and 2.1 per cent in April.

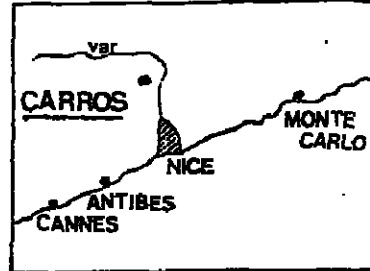
The Compagnie Internationale de Développement Industriel de Carros are currently developing one of the most attractive industrial zones in France.

## NEW FACTORIES AND WAREHOUSES READY FOR OCCUPATION

from 400 sq.m. to 10,000 sq.m.

- can be leased or purchased and include the following features:
- Superb communications via national motorways;
- 10 minutes from Nice International Airport;
- Financial and fiscal aids;
- Rents from Fr. 72 per square meter;
- High specification;
- Minimum eaves height 20 feet;
- Excellent local labour available.

Contact:  
J.L. Ellem, Richard Ellis S.A., 17 Rue de la Reine à Paris. 725-27-80. Telex: 29370.  
Or: Y. Lemaire, C.I.D.I.C. S.A., Carros Industrie 06510. (93) 08.15.98. Telex: 47332.



**C.I.D.I.C.**  
Subsidiary of  
**HIGGS AND HILL LTD.**

## JET AVIATION

CHARTER  
Business, private, emergency and ambulance flights. Operating worldwide with BAC 1-11, Gulfstream II, Falcon Mystère Lear Jet, MU-2 Citation, Sabre Liner, Piper.

MAINTENANCE  
Dependable service and maintenance for commercial, executive and private planes. Stations in Zurich, Geneva, Basel and Milan.

SPECIAL SERVICES  
Professional consulting aircraft appraisals, purchases, sales leasing. Round-the-clock dispatch service out of Basel.

ZURICH-AIRPORT  
PHONE 01 8140114  
BASEL-AIRPORT  
061 443777  
GENEVA-AIRPORT  
022 982270  
MILAN-AIRPORT  
781494

TELEX 58188  
63133  
22002  
32186

We Are Professionals in Aviation

## JET AVIATION

## Are diamonds really the most secure investment?

No doubt about it—providing, of course, that they conform to certain basic criteria:

— The stones delivered must have a minimum caliber of one carat.

— A formal certificate must cover the following key points:

- Weight
- Exact dimensions
- Quality of the cutting
- Color
- Purity



[illegible]



# New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg
5% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
10% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
20% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
30% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
40% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
50% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
60% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
70% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
80% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
90% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
100% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05

## U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	Bushel	1.15
Corn	Bushel	0.85
Soybeans	Bushel	1.25
Cotton	Bale	1.50
Gold	Ounce	180.00
Silver	Ounce	15.00
Natural Gas	100 cu ft	0.15
Crude Oil	Barrel	12.50
Heating Oil	Gallon	0.45
Gasoline	Gallon	0.35

## Thursday's New Highs and Lows

Stock	High	Low
IBM	125.00	124.00
General Electric	45.00	44.00
AT&T	35.00	34.00
Westinghouse	25.00	24.00
Boeing	15.00	14.00
Rockwell	10.00	9.00
Northrop	8.00	7.00
Grumman	6.00	5.00
Lockheed	4.00	3.00
McDonnell Douglas	3.00	2.00
Boeing	2.00	1.00

## London Commodity Prices

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.15
Corn	0.85
Soybeans	1.25
Cotton	1.50
Gold	180.00
Silver	15.00

## London Metal Markets

Metal	Price
Copper	1.50
Aluminum	0.85
Zinc	0.65
Lead	0.45
Nickel	0.35

## Paris Commodity Prices

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.15
Corn	0.85
Soybeans	1.25
Cotton	1.50

## European Markets

Market	Price
Amsterdam	1.15
Brussels	0.85
Frankfurt	1.25

## Market Summary

Index	Value
Dow Jones	1,150.00
Standard & Poor's	1,200.00

## Dow Jones Averages

Index	Value
Dow Jones	1,150.00
Standard & Poor's	1,200.00

## Standard & Poor's

Index	Value
Standard & Poor's	1,200.00

## NYSE Index

Index	Value
NYSE Index	1,150.00

## Old-Los Trading in N.Y.

Index	Value
Old-Los Trading	1,150.00

## He Living Cost Soars

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The cost of living index rose 0.5% in June, the government said today. It is the first time the index has risen since January.

## Dollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The Federal Reserve reported today that dollar borrowings from foreign banks had risen to \$1.5 billion in the first six months of the year.

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg
5% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
10% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
20% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
30% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
40% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
50% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
60% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
70% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
80% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
90% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
100% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg
5% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
10% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
20% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
30% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
40% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
50% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
60% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
70% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
80% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
90% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05
100% Treasury	101.15	101.10	101.10	101.15	+0.05

# Keyser Ullmann

## Shareholders' funds increase by £18 million to £100 million


## Profits and dividends increased

Keyser Ullmann Holdings Limited Preliminary Statement for the year ended March 31st 1974

	1974	1973
Group net profit after taxation	7,744	5,623
Banking group, after providing for taxation and after transfer to inner reserves against which have been charged provisions and losses of an exceptional nature	494	2,103
Property group after providing for taxation	240	1,257
Subsidiary companies	734	3,360
Share of associated companies	(136)	297
Other subsidiaries after providing for taxation	1,492	(301)
Holding company finance income (costs) after providing for taxation	9,834	8,979
Profits attributable to minority shareholders	55	289
Extraordinary item	9,779	8,690
Surplus on sale of Central and District Properties Ltd. less tax	28,230	937
Less transferred to inner reserves of banking subsidiary	17,000	—
Less transferred to capital reserve	11,230	937
Total dividends	11,230	937
[Proposed ordinary shares final 14.98% equivalent to 22.36% gross (1973 - 21.3% gross)]	2,495	2,947
Retained profits for the year	7,284	5,743

Keyser Ullmann Holdings Limited Consolidated Balance Sheet at March 31st 1974

	1974	1973
Assets	£ millions	£ millions
Cash, balances with banks and other liquid assets	151	94
Gilt-edged, Local Authority Bonds and other investments	10	15
Advances and other accounts after deducting provisions for bad and doubtful debts	254	161
Associated and subsidiary companies	4	65
Customers' liability for Acceptances	9	4
Fixed assets	5	4
Liabilities		
Capital and reserves	100	82
Minority interests	2	2
Loans	7	11
Current, deposit and other accounts, including taxation and inner reserves	315	244
Acceptances	9	4
	433	343



25 Milk Street  
London EC2V 8JE  
Telephone 01-606 7070  
Telex 885307

London  
Geneva  
Hong Kong  
New York

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts will be available from the Secretary



FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1974

## Toronto Stocks

### Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

## Montreal Stocks

**Traded in Europe**

## European Gold Markets

## Functional

	Yield	Prod.	Wt.
--	-------	-------	-----

Frankfurt	105.91	106.25	339
London 3m	230.7	233.2	
London 300	106.43	106.76	130

Tokyo (n)	29.16	329.41	34
Tokyo (o)	45.76	45.41	47.6
Tokyo	24.47	237.3	24

\_\_\_\_\_

DJIA	.....	Ord	768	771
		Offer	775	782

4576.41 ..... offer 4530 and  
Rules & regulations available

**Exchange Company Ltd.**

When in Washington

MEET  
ME AT

HOUSE

\_\_\_\_\_

**11**



# American Stock Exchange Trading

1974-75	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	5	P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	1974-75	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	5	P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	1974-75	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	5	P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## MAGNIFICENT OCEANFRONT PROPERTY

FOR SALE

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, N.Y. U.S.A.

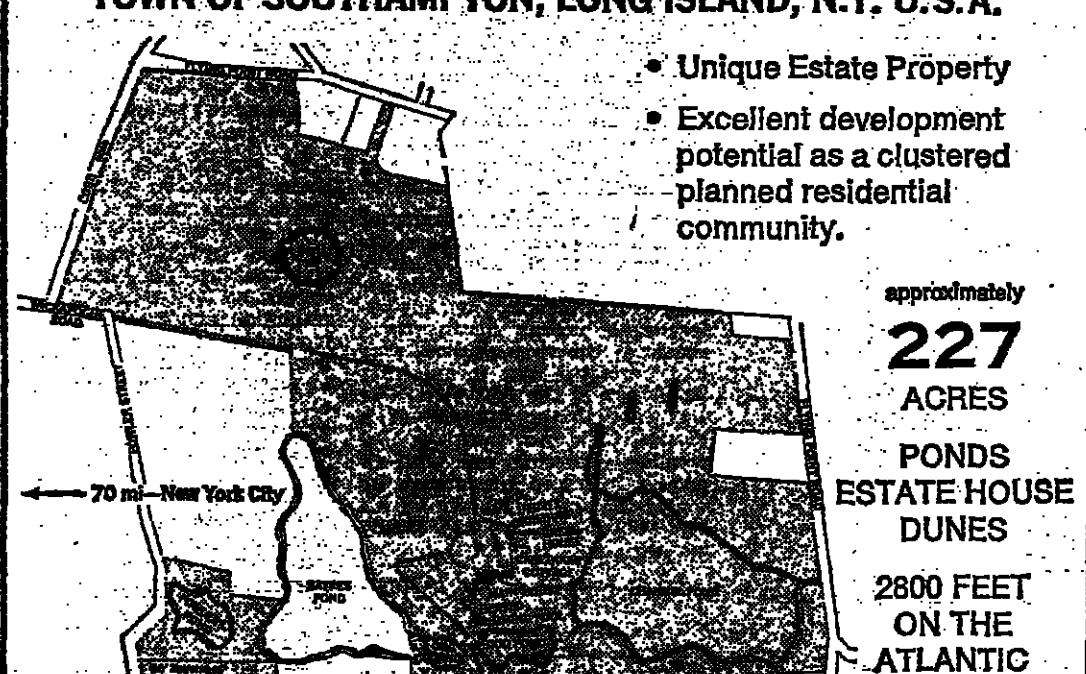
- Unique Estate Property
- Excellent development potential as a clustered residential community.

approximately **227 ACRES**

**PONDS ESTATE HOUSE DUNES**

**2800 FEET ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN**

**MAY SUBDIVIDE**



The property is just east of the Village of Southampton... one of America's most exclusive resort communities... with 2800 feet on the Atlantic Ocean between Fowler Street and Flying Point Road. There are several ponds on the property, and improvements include the main residence constructed in 1960 at a cost in excess of \$2,500,000; a caretaker's cottage, a six-car garage and miscellaneous out buildings. There is a heated swimming pool with its own wells.

The property is zoned 1 1/2 acre-single family residential... and with its spectacular Atlantic Ocean frontage and several ponds, offers challenge for a truly magnificent planned community. The main residence lends itself to conversion to a clubhouse which would be the focal point of the development for the private use of residents.

For price and further information contact:

### Landauer

James D. Landauer Associates Inc.  
Real Estate Consultants to the Owner  
200 Park Avenue, New York City, N.Y. 10017  
(212) 687-2323 Cable: LANDCONSUL  
Brokers invited • Full Commission Offered

## IN SPAIN

### AUCTION SALES BY "LAYBE"

COMPRVENTAS Y SUBASTAS DE INMUEBLES

Real Estate Agent: Prof. Rafael Lage Beloso  
Raimundo Fernandez Vilaverde 51, Madrid.  
Tel.: 2548802, 2548804 and 2536298.

**TUESDAY 30th of July at 20:00 hours**

We will auction to the highest bidder the following properties:

**HOTEL**  
Las Canteras beach zone, (Las Palmas de Gran Canaria), cellar and eight floors, 50 double bedrooms, well lit, wall carpeting, bathroom and small room attached.

**RECREATIONAL PROPERTY**  
Located in La Alcazaba, Avila, 122,000 sq.m., chalet, swimming pool, three terraces, water supply of its own, 2,000 pine trees, able to be urbanized, all fenced, etc.

**BUILDING SITE**  
First line on the beach (Las Palmas de Gran Canaria), facing 4 streets, 4,000 sq.m., ideal for apartment building.

**TRAVELLERS HOTEL**  
100 m. from Las Canteras beach (Las Palmas de Gran Canaria), 160 rooms, perfect condition and operation, presently rented with good profit.

**PROPERTY IN ALICANTE**  
200,000 sq.m., Partial plan approved, wonderful location, possibilities, open views, large grounds, close to golf course.

**BUILDING**  
Located directly on Las Canteras Beach (Las Palmas de Gran Canaria), 160 rooms, fully finished, all furnished, solarium, ground floor, commercial premises and cellar.

FOR MORE DETAILS, INFORMATION AND TO VISIT, WRITE DIRECTLY TO OUR MADRID OFFICE:  
Madrid Office: Raimundo Fernandez Vilaverde, 51.  
Paseo de la Castellana, 7. - Sansebastián: General Primo de Rivera, 18.  
El Grove: Augusto Gonzalez Besada, s/n. - Marbella: Basterreche, 3.  
Sancti Spiritus: Republica Argentina, 21.  
And soon new branch offices in Lugo and Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

**OUR NEXT AUCTION SALE WILL BE HELD ON OCTOBER 2nd**

## Scarsdale New York

\$138,500

### DISTINCTIVE CONTEMPORARY HOUSE

on 2.3 acre in picturesque wooded Edgemont High School area. Outstanding construction. Bridge steel support, exterior redwood and brick, marble chip roof, large flagstone patio with iron furniture.

Interior beamed ceilings throughout, terrazzo floors, 2 brick fireplaces. Living-room, dining-room, den, front hall, 3 bedrooms with 2 baths plus maid's room with bath (or fourth bedroom). Spacious all-steel kitchen and breakfast area.


Extensive storage space and cedar closet. Recreation and utility rooms. Electric door, 2-car garage. Central air conditioning.

Call owner 914-725-0159

D.P. Reid, 685 Third Ave., New York, New York 10016.  
Principals only.

## THE KEY INVESTMENT

IS TOURISM: World's fastest growing industry.  
IN PORTUGAL: Europe's most beautiful unspoiled beaches.  
AT TORRALTA: Where to have a dream vacation.



**TORRALTA**

INVEST IN APARTMENTS FOR INCOME OR TEMPORARY OCCUPATION

For information write: TORRALTA - LISBON - PORTUGAL

### HOLIDAY CENTER

APPROX. 10,000 SQ.M. IDEAL FOR BUILDING  
CUXHAVEN, SALENBURG, ELBE RIVER ESTUARY  
200 meters from beach, fully equipped. Construction permit for 16 stories obtained (private holiday apartments or hotel).  
Net living area approx. 10,000 sq.m. Price: DM 1 million.  
Please contact owner:  
Robert Treake, Lottbeker Weg 121 r. 2 Hamburg 66, West Germany.  
Tel.: 040-9048020.

## An Investment in bricks

### RIGHT AT THE HEART OF EUROPE near GENEVA

IN THE FRONTIER ZONE

- Full individual ownership by deeds authenticated by notary
- No cost management and maintenance by a Swiss Company
- Guaranteed increase in value at end of contract
- Multirisk insurance coverage
- Resale guaranteed, free of seller commission
- Indexed Rente

**is very good...**

## 10% REVENUE INDEXED IN SWISS FRANCS FOR 10 YEARS

**is even better!**

### 2000

Apartments and studios

## CREDIMO

GENEVA

Telex: 27 05 00 00  
CREMO CH  
Brussels, Frankfurt, The Hague.

For this coupon you will receive our documentation:  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
First name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Country: \_\_\_\_\_ H.T.

### BUILD YOUR HOME ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA

Highly competitive prices for CUSTOM-MADE Mediterranean ranch style homes. Building contractor with 25 years of experience. Construction coordinated by U.S. consultant. Bank and insurance guarantees. Plans, permits and estimates included in price.  
For information and documentation, write:  
E.L.M., 175 Avenue de la Reine, 92200-Neuilly (France).  
Tel.: 722-71-28.

### AVENUE GEORGE-V, PARIS

For rent with immediate occupancy early September.

### LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED OFFICES

18-20 office divisions plus large conference room.

### IMPORTANT SERVICES SUPPLIED

(Language, reception, etc.)  
All included in our basic rental fee with a lease of 24 months minimum.  
E.L.E., 21 Ave. George-V, 75008-Paris.  
Tel.: 359-17-91.

### "INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE"

specialized market-place for Residence  
Realty investment  
Commercial realty  
etc.

appears every **FRIDAY**

To place an advertisement contact our office in your country (listed in classified advertisements on back pages) or Mr. Max Ferrero, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008-Paris. Cedex 08.  
Tel.: 253-28-20. Telex: 28-560.

### PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

**1442 ACRES FOR SALE**

One of the best pieces of land available in Florida. Excellent location within 10 miles of an international airport, principal North, South, East, West highways, National Park, ocean and public beach and the Town of Palm Beach. Substantial road frontage. Present zoning will allow one unit per acre. Water, sewer, electricity and telephone service immediately available. \$4,500 per acre, 30% down, five year mortgage at 8 1/2%.

Write: E. Reynolds, III, First National Bank, Palm Beach, Florida 33480, U.S.A.

### UP TO 15,000 ACRES

• Prime cattle grazing. So 21a.  
• 5 miles Kissimmee River frontage.  
\$850 per acre.  
Terms available.  
Contact: Juanita Jones, VIKING SALES INC.  
123 N.E. 79th St., Miami, Fla.  
Tel.: (305) 759-4451.

### ESPLANADE DES INVALIDES

Stunningly redone on gardens. Exceptional. Some studios, a duplex and a penthouse still available.  
Good return and value assured. On the spot today and all other days including Saturday and Sunday.  
40 bis Rue Fabert, Paris (7e).  
or write:  
Société LUC GERAUD, 19 Champs-Élysées, Paris (8e).

### For your BUYING, RENTING and SELLING NEEDS

we have the best real estate deals in ITALY

Write: EDISPECIAL S.p.A. INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE  
28 Via Col di Lana, 00195 Roma, Italy.

### SANTA MARINELLA

(near Civitavecchia)  
BELVEDERE-VIA ELECCINA  
In the "TANIT" residential center  
**MINI APARTMENTS ON 2 FLOORS**  
carpeted, down, trimmings an'ELLIPCOSTRUZIONI project.  
Write: EDISPECIAL S.p.A. INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE  
28 Via Col di Lana, 00195 Roma, Italy.

### VELLETRI (Alban Hills)

"COLLE DEGLI DEI" Residential Center.  
**14 SINGLE-FAMILY VILLAS**  
large gardens, swimming pool, tennis court, playground, private church.  
2 and 3-level, 2-3-4-5 rooms, large living-room, 2-3 bathrooms, terraces, thermal power station.  
Write: EDISPECIAL S.p.A. INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE  
28 Via Col di Lana, 00195 Roma, Italy.

## FOR SALE

13 1/2 acres Marbella Spain  
on Cadiz Highway complete with four saleable model homes and sales office, full plans and all approvals for 440 units. Circumstances require immediate sale. Excellent price and terms.  
Box D-4,586, Herald Tribune, Paris.

## Land Investment

UP TO 440 ACRES  
Central New Jersey  
Zoned Industrial—Priced for Quick Sale  
Major Interstate Highway (I-95) Frontage  
Rail, Water, Sewer  
Brokers Protected  
BELLEMEAD DEVELOPMENT CORP.  
1099 Wall Street West  
LYNDHURST, N.J. 07071 U.S.A.  
(201) 438-6880

## AMSTERDAM

Available for short lease.  
A ground floor office suite of about 70 sq.m. in a prime professional location close to the city center and convenient for Schiphol Airport.  
Own private garden.  
Amsterdam 71.10.51.

### ENCHANTING XIII-CENTURY FEUDAL CHATEAU

seeks appreciative owner. Manageable size, modernized, furnished with antiques and centrally heated. Set in 5-acre park, plus 5 acres grazing land and 8-acre well stocked lake. 4 hours Paris, 1 hour Clermont-Ferrand Int. Airport. Management service available. Fr. 1,500,000.  
Box D-4,587, Herald Tribune, Paris.











